FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MOSCOW CONFIRMS CEMA SUMMIT 'NEXT MONTH'

LD111520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow, 11 May (TANJUG) -- It was officially confirmed in Moscow today that the CEMA political summit will be held in Moscow next month. Indications are that the platform for the "New Phase" in the development of the countries of the so-called socialist community will be adopted at the meeting. The platform should introduce more rationalization and economic accountability in economic relations between the member-countries of the community.

WARSAW PACT UNITY VIEWED ON ANNIVERSARY

Press Review

LD140848 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 14 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May -- The Armed Forces newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI emphasized in its Warsaw Treaty anniversary comment that the Polish people "know perfectly well the meaning of infallible alliances and their decisive role in matters of sovereignty and national security, in ensuring daily, peaceful work for the whole nation. "The substantiated awareness of this truth unites us ever more closely with the Warsaw Treaty, especially now when the climate of international relations has worsened markedly and tension is still growing." The Army daily recalled that the key weight of the Warsaw Treaty's cohesion "was also perceived by our ideological opponent as it had embarked in recent years on actions aimed to sap the cohesion of our political alliances, incuding the military one with the socialist community. "These plans proved unrealistic, owing to the posture of the Polish People's Army which has proved again to be a strong and unfailing link of the Warsaw Treaty, an ally on which our comrades-in-arms can count, just as we can be sure of our allies," said the Army newspaper.

The popular Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY billed the Warsaw Treaty initiatives as "guarantees of peace for Europe". It wrote: "The danger of a nuclear catastrophe is hanging over Europe. this is a state of affairs which must arouse concern. Looking back at almost three decades of political and diplomatic activity by the Warsaw Treaty member states, we see that key pan-European issues can be resolved only in an atmosphere of cooperation, confidence, dialogue. From the Polish viewpoint, the Warsaw Treaty has been and is the guarantor of our borders, the guarantor of peace in Europe."

The PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU in an article headlined "Alliance for Peace" said that the main merit of the Warsaw Treaty is coordination of the socialist states' actions to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict which would be bound to escalate into a nuclear war of unimaginable consequences. "This is actually the key issue of meetings and debates held by the Consultative Political Committee, Warsaw Treaty's top body composed of leaders of the signatory states. Warsaw Treaty's latest message and its earlier documents have big reverberation among the world public opinion because of their decisively peaceful meaning and the ensuing will of agreement and cooperation. The combination of the Soviet defensive capacities with those of the other socialist states forms a potential approximately balancing the military power of the U.S. and other NATO countries. This approximate equilibrium has been for years the key factor of peace in Europe, deterring even the most aggressive politicians from provoking a new war," said TRYBUNA LUDU.

In a similar commentary, the government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA said: "The agreement on renunciation of force in Warsaw Treaty-NATO relations, which has for long been proposed by the Warsaw alliance, and the postulated nuclear powers' pledge not to be the first side to use nuclear weapons, which was offered in the Budapest appeal of May 7, are our community's foremost proposals that in the present difficult situation can radically contribute to decreasing tension and returning to the negotiating table. This was the latest of the string of Warsaw Treaty's disarmament proposals, which have come to a hundred and several dozen since World War Two. Warsaw Treaty's peace initiatives form the structure of European security and, moreover, they have an impact on the global situation.

Cold War Again

LD141140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 May 84

["Editorial commentary" by Krzysztof Wojna -- live]

[Text] There have been years in the postwar period in Europe when commentaries on the successive anniversaries of the formation of the Warsaw Pact treated only its history. But there have also been years in which the anniversary reflections were concerned with the present. This was the case whenever the threat to peace seemed to be a reality. Such is the case now, 29 years after the signing in Warsaw of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid.

The divisions of Europe are sharper than they were during the seventies, and the cold war has returned as a political term to the front pages of the newspapers. At the same time, the scale of armaments -- especially nuclear ones -- has long since crossed the threshold beyond which there are either victors or losers, beyond which there can be only world extinction. Less than 300 kilometers away from our Western borders new weapons, aimed at the East, are being installed. Meanwhile, even when soneone is actually seated at the disarmament talks table, the talks held there are completely fruitless.

The Warsaw Pact was not set up until 6 years after the formation of NATO. It constituted a reply to the remilitarization of Germany and to the incorporation of the FRG into the military structure of the treaty. It came into being out of necessary at a time when there was no chance of the creation in Europe of a system of collective security to embrace everyone. Should such an opportunity ever arise, the Warsaw Pact will be dissolved. This possibility is envisaged in Article 11, which states that on the day a general European agreement comes into force, the Pact's validity will expire. For the moment, unfortunately, the course of events has rendered this a very remote prospect. The situation is one that compels the member-states to consolidate the defensive function of the pact rather than to prepare for more peaceful times.

The Warsaw Pact is of particular significance for Poland. For it is the guarantor both of the independence recovered in 1945 and of the inviolability of our borders and the socialist character of our postwar statehood. These functions of the treaty define its importance and signficance within the system of links between our countries and the remainder of the countries belonging to the socialist community. Europe is entering its 40th year of peace. The Warsaw Pact and its strength and cohesiveness are arguments to be reckoned with by anyone who might intend to introduce correctives into the European reality shaped at the cost of millions of human lives. Poland, too, is a part of that reality.

Influence on Peace

LD132219 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Tomorrow, it will be 29 years since the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which established the Warsaw Pact. This is the subject of the following commentary by Jiri Soldat:

The effective influence of the military and political alliance of the Warsaw Pact on the maintenance of peace in Europe and the world at large is asserted in principle along a twin track, which, however, forms one whole [dvojjedina line], i.e. along the political and military line. Above all, it is the orientation toward international-political negotiations dialogue, foreign-political initiative. Let us recall, for instance, the proposal of a nonaggression treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO of 1963, the share of the Warsaw Pact states in the Helsinki conference, the Political Declaration from last year's session in Prague coupled with a proposal of a mutual pledge with the NATO countries not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons. This attempt at a political dialogue continued in recent days with the repeated appeal, specified in more details, for the conclusion of a treaty with the NATO states on mutual nonuse of military force.

The West has, however, either replied negatively to the diplomatic initiatives of the Warsaw Pact or has not reacted to them at all. Face to face with the newly installed Pershings and cruise missiles targeted on our towns, our homes, it is not possible to only sincerely extend one's hand and to merely address political proposals of agreements. This is why our Army, too, is responsibly making its own contribution to the collective military strength of the Warsaw Pact, whose joint exercises are reinforcing the preparedness to prevent the makers of new military campaigns from realizing them. The political and military strength as well as the authority of the Warsaw Pact has until now deterred the aggressors and protected peace. In this alliance also lies the perspective of the further peaceful years of our life.

BRIEFS

POWER TALKS -- The session of the section of thermalpower stations attached to the permanent CEMA commission for cooperation in the electric power sphere, which was held in Trutnov and which was attended by experts from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, and the USSR, and by representatives of the CEMA Secretariat in Moscow, ended on 19 April with the signing of a protocol. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

WATER TRANSPORT TALKS -- The session of the section for water transport attached to CEMA's permanent commission for cooperation in the transportation sphere, which was held in Harmonia near Modra, Slovakia, ended on 19 April with the signing of the concluding protocol on further cooperation in fulfilling the comprehensive and long-term programs of socialist economic integration in the nearest period. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION SEMINAR -- The 2-day international seminar which opened on 25 April at the CPCZ Central Committee's Higher Political Academy in Prague and is attended by delegations from eight socialist countries, will be dealing with the organization and management of the educational-upbringing process at higher party schools. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

DELEGATES ADDRESS UN DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

Romanian: Stop Euromissiles

AU111754 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1501 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] United Nations Agerpres 11/5/1984 -- Taking the floor in the UN Disarmament Commission, where questions are examined of nuclear disarmament, Romania's permament representative to the UN set forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's opinions on the current international situation and the Romanian head of state's outlook and proposals concerning the necessity of stopping the arms race, removing the danger of war and achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament primarily, assessed as the fundamental question of our epoch.

The Romanian representative, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, referred to the critical situation created in Europe and detailed the Grand National Assembly's recent appeal on an end to be put to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe as well as to the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR, as a basis for the resumption of negotiations so that an appropriate accord be reached, conducive to the definitive removal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles and generally of all nuclear arms from Europe.

The speaker emphasized the need for the international dialogue to be resumed and for a passage to be made to negotiations, and called on the commission to make its contribution, through the recommendations it will adopt, to break the present deadlock in disarmament negotiations.

The address concentrated upon the gloomy consequences of the huge military expenditure on the peoples' political, economic and social life. Romania's stance and proposals were reiterated regarding the reduction of military budgets and the use of the funds thus released for the peaceful purposes of development, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

The Romanian delegation was in favour of a development fund to be achieved by cutting down military expenses, of the heavily armed countries in particular, a fund which should be used to implement the developing countries' economic and social projects.

Further progress in working out the principles regarding the reduction of military budgets -- an item that Romania tabled, and is being examined by the commission -- will help a passage to negotiations on the states' proposals in that respect, the speaker showed. He also highlighted Romania's stance on confidence-building measures, advanced at the Stockholm conference. Particular stress was laid on the facts that international confidence could only be built in a climate of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs and renunciation of the use or threat of force, and that confidence-building measures could not be a substitute of tangible disarmament actions.

The questions on the agenda will be further examined by working sections. The section on the reduction of military budgets will be chaired by Romania's representative.

Pole: Missiles Serious Threat

LD111457 Warsaw PAP in English 1110 GMT 11 May 84

[By PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 11 May -- Poland's permanent United Nations representative, Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf, told the U.N. Disarmament Commission that the illusory concepts of a limited nuclear war and "star wars" were deepening general tension and distrust. He said the deployment of new American first-strike missiles in some Western states had produced additional serious threat to peace and security and led to the breakdown of Soviet-American Geneva talks. In this context Ambassador Natorf said it was necessary to return to detente, enhance mutual confidence and demonstrate good will, if one wanted to make a step forward. He declared there was no other road to sorting out differences, safe for negotiations. Poland and other Warsaw Treaty members have been consistently endorsing all constructive initiatives to contain and avert the growing threat of nuclear conflict. This policy stems from Poland's involvement in the cause of strengthening security in Europe and worldwide, lessening tension and checking the arms race, stressed Wlodzimierz Natorf.

POLISH STOCKHOLM ENVOY PROPOSES WORKING GROUPS

LD112325 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 11 May 84

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Stockholm 11 May -- Addressing the plenary session of the Stockholm conference today, head of the Polish delegation Wlodzimierz Konarski said that in the situation of intensifying military threats and a total lack of progress in disarmament negotiations, the public opinion connects its hopes with the Stockholm Conference.

The affirmation of credibility which the CSCE process had gained after a successful ending of the Madrid meeting requires that all the participants in the Stockholm conference take a constructive approach to and approve of the fact that it is impossible to obtain unilateral advantages at the cost of others, he said.

The principle of consensus which is binding in the CSCE process practically excludes agreements which are advantageous for one side only. Thus, the results of the Stockholm forum may only stem from taking into account both large-scale political and international-legal moves and military-technical measures.

The concept of a "complex, integrated approach" presented by the Polish delegation already at the first session envisages the search for such a set of measures.

Stating that the time has come to adapt the conference's structure to its current tasks, the head of the Polish delegation proposed to consider the possibility to set up working groups in a form which would secure equal status for both political and military-technical confidence-building measures.

Ambassador Konarski underscored that both the session of the foreign ministers committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty in Budapest and the recent consultative meeting of Warsaw Treaty deputy foreign ministers in Warsaw confirmed that socialist [words indistinct] aim at positive results of the Stockholm conference. The Polish representative fully supported proposals put forward on May 8 by the head of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Oleg Grinyevskiy.

Recalling the recent 39th anniversary of the victory over fascism, Ambassador Konarski said that losses suffered by Poland and experience learnt from World War Two make Poland be particularly interested in the conference's success and in decreasing military threats on the European continent.

Referring to the proposal put forward by Ambassador Konarski, head of the Danish delegation [name indistinct] said that his delegation also comes out in favour of taking up a discussion on setting up working groups at the Stockholm conference. He underscored that Denmark is interested in possibly fast switch over to the next stage of the conference which is expected to discuss [words indistinct] issues in Europe.

After the session Wlodzimierz Konarski met with foreign correspondents and Swedish journalists at a press conference. He told them about the contents of his speech and answered many questions on both the Stockholm conference and the political situation around the conference.

RUDE PRAVO: PACT APPEAL VERY URGENT

LD101248 Prague CTK in English 1110 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Last week's appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member states to NATO was described by today's RUDE PRAVO as another important impulse to take real steps towards detente, improvement of the political atmosphere and strengthening of peace in the world.

The daily pointed out that statements on allegedly Western peace-making efforts and willingness for a dialogue could recently be heard from Washington and some other cities of the NATO states. The West allegedly wants talks -- but from the position of strength and missile threats, the Communist Party daily said and added that, on the contrary, the Warsaw Treaty states favour talks on the basis of full equality and equal security.

If the NATO member states are really interested in concrete measures to strengthen international confidence and security, they have an opportunity to show it in practice. In the present difficult international situation, the Warsaw Treaty appeal is very urgent, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

TURKISH AGRICULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

AU090916 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Husnu Dogan, minister of agriculture, forestry, and village affairs of the Republic of Turkey, arrived today for a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture. He was accompanied by Erdogan Bilgbich, general director for soil and water; Ersin Istambuluoglu, general director for livestock, and other officials. They were welcomed at the airport by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and cadres from the Ministry of Agriculture. Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Themie Thomai and Husnu Dogan held talks today, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. During the talks, opinions were exchanged on the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. Both sides acquainted each other with achievements in agriculture and the raising of livestock and expressed their readiness to increase cooperation in these fields.

Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also received today Husnu Dogan, minister of agriculture, forestry, and village affairs of the Republic of Turkey, and had a warm and friendly talk with him. The reception was also attended by Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Ambassador Selcuk Toker was also present.

This evening Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai hosted a dinner in honor of Husnu Dogan and those accompanying him. The dinner was attended by Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. Ambassador Selcuk Toker was also present.

During the dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, toasts were raised for the friendship between the Albanian and Turkish peoples, and the further development of relations between the two countries.

Departs 10 May

AU102110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Husnu Dogan, minister of agriculture, forestry, and village affairs of the Republic of Turkey, and his delegation, left Albania today. During its stay in Albania the Turkish delegation visited agricultural enterprises, cooperatives, and scientific and research institutions in Tirana, Durres, Lushnje, and Berat Districts, where it acquainted itself with the work and experience of our specialists in the fields of agriculture and the raising of livestock. The delegation also visited the National History Museum, the Albania Today Exhibition, and other sociocultural institutions.

The delegation was bid farewell at the airport by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Ministry of Agriculture cadres. Selcuk Toker, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

SPANISH CP SPLIT TIED TO EUROCOMMUNIST CRISIS

AU101156 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 10 May 84

["Further Corruption of Eurocommunism" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- The profound crisis that has gripped three main Eurocommunist parties of the West, the Spanish, Italian and French revisionist parties, is becoming ever more evident. This is noticed now in the Spanish revisionist party after the great split which was one more prominent in its 11th congress. It is a fact that since 1977, the number of the members of this party has been decreased by 50 percent, whereas the number of the voters for this party in the latest elections was 50 per cent lower than the previous ones. The same can also be said of the Italian and French revisionist parties. Many of the rank and file members of these revisionist parties disillusioned by the treacherous line of their chieftains, have abandoned them.

This organisational corruption of the three Eurocommunist parties is a logic consequence of their ideological, and political degeneration, of the treachery to the interests of the proletariat. The deep crisis existing in the ranks of these parties is linked with the disagreements between each other. Their chieftains are holding meetings and working out platforms so that to come out of this crisis. To this end, the new leader of the Spanish revisionist party has decided to organise a tripartite meeting with Berlinguer and Marchais to "renew Eurocommunism".

Through this "revival" of Eurocommunism, the Spanish, Italian and French revisionists think to overcome the deep crisis they are plunged in. Despite all efforts of the Eurocommunist revisionists to unite, their unity will be temporary. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed: "Modern revisionism, just like the old one, Bersteinism or Kautskyism, can by no means create that cohesion, that steel unity which only Marxisms-Leninism, the scientific ideology of the working class, is able to create. Revisionism is one with split, lack of unity, chauvinism, anarchy.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER CITED ON SFRY ECONOMIC PLIGHT

AU051258 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 5 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Tirana, May 5 (ATA) -- The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT and other newspapers carry today a summary prepared by ATA entitled "The Application of the Plan of 'Stabilization' Causes Great Disorders in Yugoslavia." It reprints two articles published recently in the French newspaper LE MONDE, on the great economic disorders noticed in Yugoslavia even after the plan of "stabilization", adopted in this country last year. This is reflected in the wide scale debate, where economic political, social and ideological questions are interlaced. The word is to adopt recovery measures in all the fields, but respecting the self-administering principles, which are not always clear and interpreted in various ways. This summary dwells also with the increase of the debts of Yugoslavia to the foreign capital, the increase of the cost of living of the working masses, the price rise and growth of unemployment, etc.

U.S. ACTIONS JUSTIFY WITHDRAWAL FROM OLYMPICS

AU111629 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 May 84 p 6

[Editorial article: "The Withdrawal Was Provoked!"]

[Text] At its plenum yesterday, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee unanimously decided that the participation of the Bulgarian athletes in the XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles was impossible because of the threatening abnormal atmosphere reported in the host city. This correct decision was dictated by a series of gross actions that were incompatible both with the requirements of the Olympic Charter and the spirit of the world Olympic movement or with the basic norms of mutual understanding and respect among the peoples and states. The preparations for the games are closely linked with an incompatible and very large commercialization of the Olympic games. The organizers have tried to find ways for their gains even in the carrying of the Olympic flame, which is an outrageous blasphemy with this ancient and eternal symbol of peace.

The U.S. reactionary circles under the obvious patronage of the Reagan administration are developing a loose anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign. The U.S. authorities, with ill-disguised activity, are seeking to exploit the games for their political purposes. With joint efforts, 165 anti-Soviet and anticommunist organizations and groups are organizing demonstrations, conspiracies, and other hostile actions against the athletes of the USSR and of the other socialist countries. There would have been a great danger for the Bulgarian Olympic athletes regarding their normal stay in Los Angeles. That is why the Bulgarian Olympic Committee was forced to decline the LAOOC [Los Angeles Olympic Organizating Committee] invitation to participate in the games.

Bulgaria is one of the 13 founder states of the modern Olympic games. Since 1952, Bulgarian athletes have left an ever more noticeable trace with its participation in them. So far 27 representatives of our socialist motherland have become Olympic champions. The overall achievement of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is 116 gold, silver, and bronze Olympic medals. In the 1972 Munich games, the 1976 Montreal games, and the 1980 Moscow games, the representatives of our small country were among the first 10 countries, according to the number of medals they won. We are proud of these successes with justification.

The Bulgarian athletes expected to participate in the Los Angeles games and have invested much efforts in the training for the Olympic games. The results of their work were obviously shown at the world and European championships. Their genuine desire to participate in the XXIII Olympic games was frustrated by some evil-intentioned people in the United States who have nothing in common with the pure and humane motives of sports and are seeking in it only gross political advantage. The ideals of the Olympic movement for peace, friendship, and understanding among the peoples throughout the world are dear to the Bulgarian youth. The unity and future of this movement is even dearer to the Bulgarian athletes, who will always support it with deep confidence. Therefore, if they are now forced not to participate in the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles, this then is a sad result of the arbitrary and condemnable actions of the ruling and reactionary circles in the United States.

Athletes Support Pullout

AU121443 Sofia BTA in English 0831 GMT 12 May 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA) -- The press today carries statements by Bulgarian athletes in connection with the decisions of the national Olympic committees of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries against the participation in the Los Angeles Olympic games.

Nedelcho Kolev, many times world champion, weightlifting: "We are well prepared for the Olympic games-84 and we have shown this at the European championships in Spain, and we are proving it now at the tournament in Varna. That is why we are sorry to be unable to excel in Los Angeles. But the lack of any guarantees for our security makes participation virtually impossible. I have travelled a lot and have seen both good and bad. I have seen friends and foes. And I say it quite frankly that if the decision rested on me, I wouldn't have dared take our athletes to Los Angeles".

Naim Suleimanov, world record holder and European champion in the 56 kg category, weightlifting: "Like for all other sportmen, for me, too, the Olympic games are what Mount Everest is for the alpinists. That is why the machinations of the organizers and the politicians in the United States disgust me. They became the reason why we shan't be able to reach our Everest. We were quite prepared and ready to conquer it. I am confident that the future will show that we were right in our choice.

Mikhail Takov, boxer of the national team: "I am sorry I shan't be able to compete in the Olympic games, because I trained hard and tough in the course of four years. But the festival is already discredited and overshadowed by the political machinations of the U.S. Administration. The decision of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee is correct. And we shall prove it at championships and tournaments, that we are excellently trained, that our sporting level is high!

'Abnormal Atmosphere'

AU121553 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 12 May 84

["Normal Games Are Impossible in Abnormal Atmosphere -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA) -- "The top three in the unofficial standings of the 1980 Moscow Olympic games -- the Soviet Union, G.D.R. and Bulgaria -- refused to attend games in which no traditional norms and regulations are observed, games in which no guarantees are given for the health and the life of sportsmen" reads an editorial commentary in NARODEN SPORT.

The editorial stresses that as early as gaining the hostmanship it has become clear that the whole preparation of the games in Los Angeles is deforming the Olympic principles. This deformation was made to serve the interests of business and of the anti-democratic interests of imperialist reactionary forces thus being at variance with the generally accepted and asserted principles and traditions of the Olympic movement.

The commentary in NARODEN SPORT stresses that the "preparation of the games in Los Angeles was put in the hands of the so-called private organizational committee consisting of businessmen, the usual Olympic city was replaced by several hostels dispersed at tens of kilometers away, the programme in days and hours was subordinated not to the requirements and the regulations of the individual sports, but to the interests of the television companies and advertising, the costs for the participants and the guests rose several times..."

It is stressed that blessed by the White House and backed by the C.I.A., an association of 165 reactionary antidemocratic groups has been set and which is advertising its aims: to use all means to frustrate the participation of the Soviet athletes and of the athletes from the other socialist countries. "The Reagan administration calls this 'Olympic games of a new type'. But the Olympic movement has no alterative!", stresses NARODEN SPORT.

"The athletes of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries stand in favour of games which strictly correspond to the traditions and the principles of the Olympic movement. Every violation of the sacred principles of the Olympic Charter is a crime against humanity and progress" writes NARODEN SPORT.

FRG'S EGON BAHR ARRIVES AT BCP INVITATION

AU111455 Sofia BTA in English 1433 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA) -- Mr Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Disarmament and Control Over Armaments Subcommission with the F.R.G. Bundestag, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

At the airport of Sofia the guest as received by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Talks With Zhivkov

AU111657 Sofia BTA in English 1625 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 11 -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the German Social Democratic Party and chairman of the Disarmament and Control Over Armaments Subcommission of the Bundestag. [title as received] At the meeting which proceeded in cordial and constructive atmosphere, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Egon Bahr, exchanged information about the activity of the two parties. Views and evaluations were also exchanged on topical international issues, on bilateral relations and the contacts between the two parties. Special attention was paid to the problems of peace and security in Europe, to the questions of restricting the arms race.

Visits Varna

AU121353 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Egon Bahr, member of the Presidium of the FRG SPD and chairman of the Subcommission on Issues of Disarmament and Disarmament Control in the FRG Bundestag, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in Varna today. He was accompanied by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

At a meeting held with the Okrug party committee, Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee, acquainted the guest with the historic past of the city, with the socioeconomic development of the okrug, and with the successes of the working people in socialist building. Following this, Egon Bahr visited the Institute for Shipbuilding and (?Aerodynamics).

MLADENOV HOLDS FINAL TALKS WITH FRG OFFICIALS

AU111815 Sofia BTA in English 1725 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Bonn, May 11 (BTA) -- The second day of the official visit of the Bulgarian foreign minister to the F.R.G. passed in intensive exchanges of views with many senior politicians. This morning in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the talks between Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher continued with discussions of a number of issues of mutual interest.

Afterwards the guest had meetings with the deputy chairman of the parliamentary group of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag, Mr Dieter Kroneberg, with the chairman of the parliamentary group of the German Social Democratic Party, Mr Hans-Jochen Vogel, and with the spokesmen of the party of the Green in the Bundestag, Mrs Andi Folmer and Mrs Waltraud Schoppe.

At the talks, which proceeded in a constructive spirit, there were discussed a number of international and bilateral questions, including the promotion of contacts between the National Assembly and the Bundestag.

Today Mr Petur Mladenov had a cordial meeting with the chairman of the German Communist Party, Mr Herbert Mies. They informed each other about the activity of the two fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, about their peace struggle, disarmament and international security. They expressed great satisfaction with the development of ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the German Communist Party in the spirit of the longtime traditions and the joint struggle of the Bulgarian and the German working class against fascism under the leadership of Georgi Dimitrov and Ernst Thaelmann. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Herbert Mies spoke about the further development of the relations between the two countries.

This afternoon Mr Petur Mladenov departed for Bulgaria.

TURKISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES MINISTER TSANOV

AU111532 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Ankara, May 11 (BTA) -- Today the president of the Republic of Turkey, Mr Kenan Evren, received the Bulgarian minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov, who heads the Bulgarian delegation to the annual session of the transport subcommission with the Joint Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

During the conversation President Kenan Evren noted with satisfaction that the good-neighborly and friendly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey are progressing and that no insoluble questions stand between the two countries. He stressed in particular the personal contribution of the State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov to the development of the ties between the two countries in all spheres of life. Stressing that bilateral relations over recent years have achieved great progress, the president said that favorable conditions are at hand for their further development. He expressed his readiness to work for the creation of better preconditions for the fuller exploitation of the existing chances.

Transportation Protocol

AU111534 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Ankara, May 11 (BTA) -- The regular annual session of the transport subcommission of the Joint Bulgaro-Turkish Committee for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended here today. The protocol signed by the Bulgarian minister of transport, Mr Vasil Tsanov, and the Turkish minister of communications, Mr. V. Atasoy, makes a survey of the implementation of the tasks as outlined at last year's Sofia session and points to the chances for development and deepening of cooperation in all kinds of transport. The two ministers noted with satisfaction the good prospects lying ahead of bilateral cooperation which helps the overall development of economic relations and friendly ties between Bulgaria and Turkey and their peoples.

FLORAKIS RECEIVES KUBADINSKI IN ATHENS

AU121955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, has received in Athens the delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, who conveyed to the first leader of the Greek Communist Party cordial greetings from Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Following the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Florakis said the following: It is always a pleasant occasion to meet representatives of the BCP Central Committee. We had cordial and very useful talks. We exchanged views on a number of problems and established that we are unanimous in our assessments. This meeting will contribute to the development of even closer and more fraternal ties of cooperation between the BCP and the Greek Communist Party, Kharilaos Florakis said inconclusion.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA 9 MAY

AU131303 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Bulgarian military delegation led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, returned home last night. The delegation paid an official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 9 May at the invitation of Colonel Pedro Tonha, Politburo member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by Colonel General Velko Palin, chief of department at the BCP Central Committee; Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of national defense, Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; deputy ministers, generals, and officers. Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army, was also present.

AMBASSADOR TO ROME VISITS ANTONOV 10 MAY

AU112012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Raycho Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Italy, visited Sergey Antonov in his Rome prison yesterday and had a talk with him.

AFGHAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES TRICHKOV, DELEGATION

AU111911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan, received Krustyu Trichkov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and the delegation he is heading. Topical international issues and questions of bilateral importance were discussed during the meeting. Satisfaction was expressed at the development of Bulgarian-Afghan cooperation.

TAL'AT YA'QUB-LED PLF GROUP DEPARTS 12 MAY

AU121803 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BITA) -- At the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, a delegation of the Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by its Secretary General Mr Tal'at Ya'qub, visited the country from May 6 through 12. The delegation had talks at the committee and was received by the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

POLITBURO MEETS AT PLOVDIV FAIR, HEARS ZHIVKOV

AU131323 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] A meeting took place in Plovdiv today between the BCP Central Committee Politburo and representatives of the economic organizations participating in the Fourth International Plovdiv Spring Fair. The meeting was opened and chaired by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of consumer goods production and trade, and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, reported on the Bulgarian and international participation in the fair.

The following participants took the floor: Elena Zlateva, director general of the Rila economic combine; Ivan Karadashki, director general of the Viteks economic combine; Shalom Krispin, director general of the Pirin state economic trust; and Petur Nedelshev, director general of the Mebel state economic trust.

The participating party and state leaders, ministers, and representatives of economic organizations greeted with exceptional cordiality Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who read an extensive speech.

STANISHEV AWARDED TITLE ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU102105 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding Comrade Dimitur Yakov Stanishev the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor" for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, as well as in the construction of socialism, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

PRC LISTENED TO REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNIST RHETORIC

LD121339 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) [no date as received] -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is known by his anti-communist, militarist, and aggressive policy, and who has always forced these doubtful principles on the world, has been satisfied by his recent visit to Beijing, the daily RUDE PRAVO commented today.

The main aim of the visit was obviously to ensure China's support to the realization of U.S. strategic goals, aimed at the expansion of its influence in the world, to the detriment of the Soviet Union and its allies, RUDE PRAVO said. Beijing does not seem to see the danger resulting from the U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific region for the country itself, and nothing changes the fact that Chinese representatives avoided their support to some most glaring statements and stands of the U.S. President. [sentence as received]

"It is at least strange that China, whose representatives speak about its independent attitude, about doing its best for peace in the world and its full support to the interests of the developing world, was willing to lend an ear to the anti-communist rhetorics of the U.S. President", RUDE PRAVO pointed out.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEETS; STATEMENT ON WITHDRAWAL

Unanimous Approval for Pullout

ID122201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] The Czechslovak Olympic Committee met in Prague today. It examined the situation in regard to the preparation of the Olympic games in Los Angeles and decided that Czechoslovak sportsmen will not take part in these games.

In the opening part of the proceedings, Antonin Himl, chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechslovak Union of Physical Training, made a speech. He briefed those present on the situation that has been created with regard to the preparation of the Olympic games. It is not possible to take part in the Olympic games, he said, which are being prepared in sharp variance with their own purpose. It is intolerable that the Olympic games, which are to bring sportsmen and nations closer together, should be an arena of hostility, hatred, political machinations, and endangered security of the participants.

In the ensuing discussion, members of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee and representatives of the sports associations of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Training then spoke.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee has unanimously approved their stand on the games of the XXIII Olympiad of 1984 in Los Angeles.

It said that the Olympic games as peaceful meetings of the best sportsmen of the world have always been a peak occasion in the past toward which the attention of all Czechoslovak sportsmen had been concentrated. They have also been a symbol of understanding among nations, a symbol of peace and friendship. In this spirit the Czechoslovak sportsmen have also been preparing themselves for the Olympic games of 1984.

From the outset the Czechslovak Olympic Committee has also devoted much attention to ensuring the participation of sportsmen in this year's Olympic games, and this is why it carefully followed the course of the preparations in the venue of the games.

It drew attention to serious shortcomings, which have been shown in the preparations of the summer games in Los Angeles, which are at sharp variance with the Olympic Charter. As early as in January last year, the General Assembly of the Association of the National Olympic Committees adopted a declaration in Los Angeles, of which the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee was the author. The declaration warned against the violation of the Olympic Charter by the organizers, and demanded effective measures from the Organization Committee of the XXIII Olympic games to ensure a dignified course of the games. Nothing has happened. On the contrary, with the approaching date of the opening of the Olympic games, various reactionary, emigre, and antisocialist organizations have become increasingly active; they are openly inciting against sportsmen of the Soviet Union and other countries, and are preparing actions which aim to endanger their security and create an atmosphere in which the holding of Olympic competitions under equal, honest, and just sporting conditions in the spirit of the Olympic ideals is not possible.

The statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee goes on to stress that all of this is happening with the participation and support of the American authorities, which in an effort to subordinate the Olympic games to their own political aims have since the very beginning been interfering in the preparations of the Olympic games. The contempt of the American organizers for the Olympic ideals is also borne out by their outrageous attempts to misuse the games to make a profit, the commercialization even of the Olympic flame.

The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee in its statement of 13 April this year advocated convening an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee to urgently tackle this critical situation. Representatives of the International Olympic Committee at a meeting in Lausanne on 24 April this year recognized the full justification of the observations and criticism voiced. There has, however, been no improvement in the situation in the venue of the games. Nothing has happened to date that would testify to the willingness and resolve of the responsible American authorities to carry out such measures that would ensure a dignified participation of Czechoslovak sportsmen in the XXIII Olympic games. Various insulting and threatening slogans continue to be disseminated in Los Angeles concerning the honor and pride of our nations, supported by a concentrated propaganda of the American communications media. Guarantees have not been given to safeguard the security of our sportsmen in the Olympic games. The Organization Committee is incapable of guaranteeing their protection against attacks of extremist organizations and groups. It is apparent that despite various statements made during the past few days by representatives of the United States, the American authorities are not respecting the agreements concluded by individual national Olympic committees with the organization committee of the summer Olympic games, are not willing to adopt effective measures to safeguard the security of the participants in the games, making it impossible to hold the summer Olympic games in the spirit of the Olympic Charter, in the spirit of peace, friendship, and understanding.

Under these circumstances, the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee has decided, in the interest of protecting the Olympic ideals and the security of sportsmen, not to send Czechoslovak sportsmen to the games of the XXIII Olympiad of 1984 in Los Angeles. The Czechoslovak Olympic committee continues to be prepared to share in the development of the Olympic movement, to support the International Olympic Committee in its noble effort to preserve Olympic ideals, and to help in the development of world sports in the spirit of mutual respect, understanding, and friendship, stresses the statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee at the close.

Committee Chairman's Remarks

LD122211 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee met in Prague today. It discussed the question of the participation of the Czechoslovak sportsmen in the XXIII Olympic games of 1984 in Los Angeles.

Here is Antonin Himl, chairman of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee; may I ask you for a few words on the statement of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee?

[Himl] Yes, the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee unanimously decided not to send our sportsmen to the coming XXIII summer Olympic games, and the decisive Olympic sports, Olympic unions, have expressed their agreement. We have serious reasons for this, which we expressed at the plenary meeting of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee. I would like to say that this is not a boycott on our part of the Olympic games. In fact, our participation was made impossible by the American organizers. We wish to continue to support the Olympic movement, to strengthen its unity. We wish to express this by sending our representatives to the coming congresses of International Sports Federations, so that they may continue to actively work there. We will also send our international unpires to individual competitions; simply, we wish to continue in the tradition of the Czechoslovak Olympic movement, to support the Olympics, and to do everything so that a healthy Olympic movement will develop.

Chnoupek Regrets Decision

LD121317 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] There must be solidarity between socialist countries; consequently, Czechoslovakia is the sixth country to follow the Soviet example. The Czechoslovak foreign minister, Mr Chnoupek, said in Rennes, where he is currently paying a private visit, that his country would not be likely to take part in the Los Angeles Olympic games. All this is very regrettable, he added, but it is the Americans who politicized sport. Furthermore, Mr Chnoupek strongly wishes that the Olympic games will be held in France in the near future.

Rowing Official Comments

LD132233 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] We have been receiving here in our editorial office more reaction from officials of the Czechoslovak sports movement to the decision of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee not to send a Czechoslovak team to the XXIII Summer Olympic games in Los Angeles. Stanislav (?Pazderka), chairman of the Rowing Association's Central Committee, said:

Our sport has probably been most affected by the way the organizers envisage the course of the competitions. Since the moment when they published details about the venue where the rowing competitions were to take place and the possibilities for training by sportsmen, we had to voice our dissatisfaction on several occasions with the inadequate conditions. Until now, we cannot understand how the International Rowing Federation could have accepted what the organizers offered. Soon we came to realize that participation in the Olympics this year would not be like the profound experience we had taken away with us from Olympic Moscow. The preparations of the Los Angeles games have not guaranteed that the supreme festival of sportsmen would be a festival of optimism and longing for peace. This is why we must identify ourselves with the decision not to participate in the 1984 Olympic games in Los Angeles.

Soccer Official in Accord

LD132145 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] (Rudolf Kotek), chairman of the Czechoslovak Soccer Union, talks about the decision of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee on nonparticipation of our sportsmen in the summer Olympics in Los Angeles:

[Kotek] The Czechoslovak soccer players were getting ready to defend their Olypmic gold medal. Olympic soccer, as distinct from the past, has gained prominence in the minds of the soccer public. For this reason, we are sorry that our soccer players cannot compete in the Olympics this year. We fully understand that it is not possible and why it is not possible.

I think that everyone who follows the development of international relations has by now understood that the constant violation of the Olympic Charter corresponds to the policy of the imperialist circles of the United States. It corresponds to the effort to sharpen international relations and to use the Olympics for purposes which are dangerous to mankind. This must be opposed. That is why, because of all the dangers connected with this, the sportsmen of the socialist countries are threatened. We must express our unequivocal opposition to the participation of our soccer players in the Los Angeles Olympics.

I am sure that this decision will be fully understood by the entire soccer movement and that it will be supported. I should also like to express the following idea on this occasion: I think that in the future it will be necessary to exert much greater effort in all international institutions, in the Olympic organs, so that next time organization of the Olympic games will be entrusted only to those states which are willing and capable of organizing them, and which will fully secure their course in accordance with the Olympic Charter. Only by consistently respecting the Charter will the Olympics fulfill their beautiful and noble mission.

Zatopek's Remarks

LD121633 Prague CTK in English 1317 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Threats of physical attacks on sportsmen are serious violation of the Olympic Charter, winner of several Olympic medals in runs Emil Zatopek said in a telephone interview to RUDE PRAVO today. Emil Zatopek is in West Germany at the invitation of the organizers of a marathon in Frankfurt am Main.

"Problems around the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles started several months ago. There have been many complaints against their organizers. When I was in Greece in March, I joined other Olympic winners in protests against the commercialization of the Los Angeles games. This was clearly a fault of the organizers of the summer Olympics. The city gave up the organization and left it to people who want to misuse the games commercially. In addition, television transmissions from the USA are incredibly expensive and the Olympics will not appear on TV screens in many countries," Emil Zatopek said.

"The organizers of the Los Angeles games say that the USA is a free country in which everybody may do as he pleases. But it is bad if things go as far as sportsmen being threatened with physical attacks," he said and added that leniency towards the culprits is serious breach of the Olympic Charter.

USSR'S NOC DECISION TRACED TO REAGAN CRUSADE

LD111535 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Soviet decision to stay away from the Olympics is no retaliation for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics, the Soviet Olympic Committee statement made this clear, or a boycott as the U.S. Administration tried to tell the world, RUDE PRAVO said today.

The Soviet Olympic Committee was forced to make the decision by the fact that American authorities again take politics into sport and make the games a despicable trade. Soviet sport organizations confirm unequivocally that they will continue supporting the efforts of the International Olympic Committee. Their decision is not intended to cast a shadow on the American public or to harm the good relations with U.S. sportsmen.

The paper drew attention to the fact that with tacit consent from the American Government and police, an organization to prevent Soviet participation originated in Los Angeles, emigre and anti-communist organizations activated themselves in cooperation with the CIA, anti-Soviet demonstrations are being planned, and agents are trained to exert pressure on sportsmen from the socialist countries.

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that nobody can wonder that these extremely hostile moods in the United States prompted the decision of the national Olympic committees of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Bulgaria not to send their sportsmen to Los Angeles. It is a pity that the 1984 Olympics will not be a review of the best sportsmen of the world as they should be. But this is no fault of the socialist countries. President Reagan sowed the wind with his modern crusade and now reaps the whirlwind, the paper said.

U.S. UNWILLING, UNABLE TO ENSURE ATHLETES' SAFETY

LD112150 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] New York [no date as received] (CTK correspondent) -- The decision of the Soviet National Olympic Committee not to send a team to Los Angeles was in response to the inability and unwillingness of the Reagan administration and organizers to ensure the safety of Soviet athletes.

The plans to expose the teams of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to various acts of terrorism, provocations, and harassment were revealed also by William Webster, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), who said in an interview with the paper LOS ANGELES TIMES that in contrast to views widely held in the United States, "the main terrorist threat at the 1984 Olympic games is likely to come from Americans."

The U.S. press has been reporting for some time on the activities of extremist organizations including the "Ban the Soviets" group.

The White House denied any links with this reactionary organization, but it is beyond any doubt that it has the blessing at high levels of the administration. The main spokesman of the group, David Balsiger, makes frequent appearances in the programs of the U.S.-financed radio station "Free Europe", and also his meetings with U.S. officials receive considerable attention in the bourgeois American press.

The fact that the Organizing Committee in Los Angeles, despite all its promises, failed to implement a plan which was to ensure the safety of the participants and foreign guests was confirmed also last autumn when a number of alarming findings were revealed at a session of the U.S. Senate Committee on Security and Terrorism.

The governments of some countries, including the Soviet Union and the G.D.R., received recently threatening letters from the "Ban the Soviets" group, but south California authorities said that the group had not violated any American laws. Shortly before the decision of the Soviet Olympic Committee was announced, the anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria and campaign against the socialist countries intensified. Anti-Soviet groups in California forced the manager of the Soviet judo team, Jim Woodley [as received], who had praised the standard and organization of sports in the Soviet Union, to take back his statement, and to accuse the Soviet hosts of unfriendly behavior.

In November, several university basketball teams cancelled a planned tour of the Soviet national team because they were unable to guarantee safety of its players. Also the tour of the Soviet hockey selection which played against the U.S. Olympic team was curtailed, and the team could not play in New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Los Angeles.

The atmosphere around the games was poisoned by the direct participation of the U.S. Department of State in such provocations as the refusal to grant entry visa for the Soviet Olympic Attache Oley Yermishkin on the pretext that his visit would adversely affect national security. The State Department reserved to itself the right to revoke any decision of Los Angeles organizers, and to decide who will and who will not be allowed to attend the Olympics.

All this shows that the Reagan administration and the Organizing Committee have done everything to discredit the preparations for the Olympics, finally forcing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to call off their participation.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR 11, 12 MAY

Meets Haman, Hajn

LD120943 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Today, Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, paid friendly visits to candidate Presidium member and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman, and to Chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCP Jaroslav Hajn, in connection with his taking up his diplomatic office. They exchanged information about the possibilities for further deepening mutual cooperation, particularly cooperation and specialization in industry, and about the development of cooperation between the two fraternal communist parties.

Talks With Hoffmann

LD130316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, has received Viktor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of his taking up the office. In a comradely talk Comrade Hoffmann informed Comrade Lomakin about the activity of the Czechoslovak trade unions and their cooperation with the Soviet trade unions.

Calls on Korcak

LD130319 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, received in Prague today the newly appointed ambassador of the Soviet Union in Czechoslovakia, Viktor Lomakin. The meeting took place in connection with Viktor Lomakin's taking up the diplomatic office.

INDRA RECEIVES POLISH SEJM DEPUTY MORAWSKI

LD121751 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received today Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Association of the Polish People's Republic, member of the Council of State and a Sejm deputy. The meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, was attended by Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

STROUGAL'S COOPERATION TALKS WITH SFRY'S BOJANIC

LD111737 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade of the SFRY, in Prague today.

During their conversation, they praised the results achieved in developing mutual all-round cooperation in the past period, and they evaluated suggestions for its further deepening. They paid particular attention to questions of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation in the economic, scientific, and technical spheres, and further intensification of production cooperation and specialization which has great importance for the growth and efficiency of the national economy of both countries, as well as a further increase in the volume of goods exchanged.

CHNOUPEK'S OFFICIAL, WORKING VISIT TO FRANCE

Talks With Cheysson

LD111332 Prague CTK in English 1052 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Paris (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Claude Cheysson of France agreed here Thursday that the systematic promotion of relations in all spheres of common interest objectively serves the nations of both countries and improvement of the present worsened international situation.

In talks during the first day of the Czechoslovak foreign minister's visit to France, they agreed that the political will to intensify Czechoslovak-French political, economic, and cultural contacts, as well as untapped reserves, exist on both sides. The ministers exchanged views on the further possibilities of political dialogue in its full spectrum and called for its regular development at all levels.

The ministers reaffirmed the interest of their countries in a still more dynamic development of economic relations, fast increase in trade exchanges, and use of such reserves as cooperation in production and on third markets.

In the opinion of both ministers, the successful development of cultural relations between the two states can be still richer and more diversified.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Claude Cheysson also voiced their stands on major international topics. Although their views on the causes of the worsening of the present situation differ, they expressed the interest of their countries in reaching effective measures to remove the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war, reduce feverish armament, and restore the policy of detente in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. They described the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the calling of the Stockholm conference as a proof that this process is viable.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out there is not a question that could not be solved by matter-of-fact and honourable talks based on equality and equal security. This fully applies to the problem of deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe which poses direct threat to Czechoslovakia.

The French side was informed of the common view of the Warsaw Treaty countries formulated at the April session of its Foreign Ministers Committee in Budapest, that if steps are taken leading to the removal of missiles already deployed, the Warsaw Treaty side will cancel the retaliatory defensive measures. Minister Chnoupek also informed his French colleague of the Warsaw Treaty states appeal of May 7.

Claude Cheysson expounded the attitude of his government to the most important questions which, in the case of problems of nuclear missiles and preference of military-technical measures to military-political ones, are identical with the known stands of the United States and NATO.

As far as the analysis of the situation in the hotbeds of tension from the Middle East to Central America is concerned, the two countries have close views. In this context, the French foreign minister expressed the demand for greater involvement of the United Nations and its bodies in the peaceful solution of conflicts in the so-called Third World.

Exchanges Views With Laurain

LD112113 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek is continuing in his official working visit in France. This morning Bohuslav Chnoupek visited a state manufacturer in Sevres where world-renowned blue Sevres china has been produced with practically unchanged technology since the beginning of the 18th century.

Shortly before lunch, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met Secretary of State for Veteran Affairs Jean Laurain. In a cordial atmosphere, which was typical for this whole meeting, Jean Laurain spoke about the friendship between France and Czechoslovakia, which was born on the battlefields of World Wars I and II. Even the painful shadow of Munich, to which France made its contribution, Jean Laurain went on to say, did not obscure this friendship between the two nations. Czechs, Slovaks, and the French joined in the common fight against the fascists. In the time of the famous Slovak National Uprising, 55 Frenchmen died in the Slovak mountains and 45 were seriously injured. The memorial at Strecno and carefully cared for graves of the French fighters in Slovakia are an eternal memento of this common fight. Jean Laurain expressed a conviction that different political views are not an obstacle against reassuming this rich tradition.

Czechoslovak Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek also spoke about the rich history of French-Czechoslovak relations and particularly stressed that Czechoslovakia and France never fought against each other.

He emphasized that now it is necessary to particularly reinforce economic relations and utilize mutual exchanges of experience in the sphere of industry, education, and culture.

In the afternoon Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek met Claude Estier, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French National Assembly. They discussed important international issues and the aspects for the further development of Czechoslovak-French cooperation.

Meets With Estier

LD112116 Prague CTK in English 1849 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Paris (CTK correspondent) [no date as received] -- Reactivation and extension of parliamentary relations between Czechoslovakia and France was the main topic discussed at today's meeting of visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French National Assembly Claude Estier.

The two representatives agreed that relations between the legislative bodies of Czechoslovakia and France could play an active role in the development of a political dialogue in the future, and expressed their interest in the exchange of official parliamentary delegations. Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the French official of Czechoslovakia's attitude towards the situation in Europe, East-West relations, and at the Stockholm conference, and acquainted him with the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposal for an agreement on non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. Claude Estier stressed that despite different views on several issues, a dialogue between the two sides will help find joint ways towards their solution. He said that the Czechoslovak foreign ministers's visit to France is an example of such dialogue which should include not only the bilateral sphere, but also issues of peace and security in Europe. Claude Estier pointed out that France is member of NATO but also wants to develop relations with the Warsaw Treaty states.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister's three-day official visit to France will continue tomorrow with meeting officials of Rennes, the capital of Brittany, and other representatives.

Interviewed on Relations

LD122318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, today concluded his 3-day official working visit to France. In reply to a joint question by Czechoslovak media correspondents on the course and results of the visit, he said:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] The aim of my visit, which took place at the invitation of the French Government, was to demonstrate, in the field of mutual relations, the interest of Czechoslovakia in their development in all spheres, beginning with the political, through the economic, cultural, scientific, technological, ending with sports. In the foreign-political field, my aim was to explain very clearly our standpoints on the questions of peace, relaxation of tension, disarmament, and a return to the policy of detente. This was also the purpose of the message from our president, Comrade Gustav Husak, which I had the honor of presenting to French President Mitterrand.

The message received a great deal of attention, and I can report that the entire, long, and comprehensive talk I held with the French president concerned these basic issues. Therefore I am very satisfied that the head of the French Republic stressed the unequivocal interest of the French Government in such an attitude toward our relations, and demonstrated the interest of France to develop and galvanize political dialogue. This is why a whole number of political visits will take place, both in our country and in France, to put an emphasis on and to reinforce economic dialogue where the possibilities exist, and to also focus on other areas of mutual relations. As far as the further perspectives of the development of Czechoslovak-French relations are concerned, we can, I believe, look ahead with certain optimism in characterizing them as viable, broadly developed, and long-term.

With regard to international problems, a very complex agenda, it has to be said that we discussed the given situation, which is nervous, worsened, and complicated. I would very much like to stress on this occasion that we hold equal, identical, or very close views with the French on the basic issues. I have in mind such issues as the need to preserve, consolidate, and deepen peace, and to make use of all our strength toward this end. I have in mind the French attitude toward the questions of cooperation on the principles of peaceful coexistence. This was stressed by both President Mitterrand and Minister Cheysson. I believe that this is a very solid and broad platform for the development of a dialogue in this complicated sphere.

True, it is necessary to say at the same time that we also hold different viewpoints, such as, for instance, the steps to eliminate the threat posed by missiles. I am glad to say that we were given full opportunity to voice our viewpoints very precisely and broadly. These were heard with great interest, but we had to state that there we differ. We also said, at the close of the meeting and talks, that this should not prevent us from continuing with the dialogue, thus helping to contribute, through Czechoslovak-French dialogue, toward eliminating this danger.

My visit took place almost on the eve of an important visit to the Soviet Union by President Mitterrand; it should be a contribution to a dialogue between the socialist countries and the countries of Western Europe. I also think that the opportunities awaiting us in the future -- I have in mind political meetings from the viewpoint of foreign-political dialogue -- are promising. My colleague, Minister Cheysson, promised to visit Czechoslovakia, which should take place as soon as his post as EEC chairman expires. This means the visit will probably be this year or the beginning of next; it will be a contribution by both our countries to solving and resolving these complicated questions. [end recording]

Results of Visit

LD121933 Prague CTK in English 1642 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Paris [no date as received] (CTK correspondent) -- The aim of the visit was to express Czechoslovakia's interest in the development of Czechoslovak-French relations in all spheres -- political, economic, cultural, scientific-technological and sports, and also its stands on the issues of peace, reduction of international tension, disarmament, and detente, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told Czechoslovak journalists here. These ideas were contained also in a message from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak which was delivered by Bohuslav Chnoupek to French President Francois Mitterrand and which was accepted with great attention.

Czechoslovakia and France have identical or very close views on many basic questions -- they were in agreement concerning the necessity to ensure peace, its strengthening and deepening, i.e. the cooperation based on peaceful coexistence, in the interest to continue a dialogue and to renew the policy of detente.

This was stressed by President Francois Mitterrand as well as Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and other French representatives, Minister Chnoupek said.

Different evaluations of some international political issues should not prevent the two countries from continuing a dialogue which would contribute to the removal of the danger of war, Bohuslav Chnoupek continued. Speaking about bilateral relations, the Czechoslovak minister said that "we can look to the future with certain optimism, so that we could soon describe them as viable and broadly developed."

"I am satisfied with the results of the visit because the French side expressed its interest to develop bilateral relations and to activate political dialogue", Minister Chnoupek said, adding that a series of mutual visits can be expected, including a visit by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Czechoslovakia in next months. Possibilities of the improvement of bilateral relations are also in the economic sphere. Czechoslovakia, for instance, wants to double the volume of bilateral trade in the next three to four years, Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded.

PITRA-LED DELEGATION AT GREEK PASOK CONGRESS

LD111111 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The First Congress of the Greek Government Party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] began in Athens today. Taking part are 2,500 delegates and 60 foreign delegations, including a CPCZ delegation headed by Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Andreas Papandreou, chairman of PASOK, in the foreign political part of his speech, emphasized that the party continues to be against nuclear arming and the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, and in favor of forming nuclear arms free zones in the Balkans, central Europe, and Scandinavia, and of disbanding military blocs.

Pitra Meets PASOK Official

LD130259 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Delegates to the congress of the governing party, the Penhallenic Socialist Movement [PASOK] continued in Athens today with a debate on ideological-political and organizational questions. Representatives of more foreign delegations extended their greetings to the congressional deliberations. The head of the CPCZ delegation, Frantisek Pitra, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was received today by Yeoryios (?Daskaligis), member of the Executive Committee of PASOK. He informed him about the successes his party has achieved since the autumn of 1981, when it formed the government, and about the current problems. They both voiced their satisfaction with the current state of cooperation between PASOK and the CPCZ.

CHNOUPEK DEPARTS FOR AFRICAN TOUR 13 MAY

LD130917 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Today Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, left for his official and friendly visits to the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zimbabwe, and the People's Republic of Angola. The visits will take place at the invitations of the foreign ministers of these states.

LEADERS ATTEND PRAGUE MUSIC FESTIVAL CONCERT

LD130255 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpts] The gala opening concert of the 39th annual international musical festival, Prague Spring 1984, was held in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague tonight. The festival is held under the auspices of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. The gala concert was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister; and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Korcak; and other figures of our political, public, and cultural life. Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and other members of the Prague diplomatic corps were present.

During the intermission, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received Nguyen Van Hieu, Vietnamese minister of culture, and information; Bengst Goeransson, Swedish minister of culture, and representatives of the festival committee of the Prague spring musical festival. Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, was also present.

ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION COUNCIL SESSION

LD121418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation held a session in Prague today, chaired by Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek. The council analyzed the results of Czechoslovakia's participation in the development of the socialist economic integration for 1983 and the information for CEMA bodies on the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of advancing socialist economic integration in Czechoslovakia for last year. The council also discussed the development of direct contractual relations between Czechoslovak organizations and member-states of the council in scientific-technical cooperation.

INDRA WRITES ON DEFENSE, SECURITY POLICY

LD121009 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] We have never understood the need to be alert as a fatalistic expectation of war. We have never been guided by the idea that military confrontation is inevitable, that it cannot be averted. On the contrary, we have always believed that it is possible to avert war, that humankind has sufficient common sense and strength to defend and strengthen peace. Our diplomacy, the international relations of the CPCZ, of the other political parties, of mass organizations, government, and parliament, and also widely developed foreign trade and scientific-technical cooperation, have persistently served this most humanistic goal. The voice of Czechoslovakia can be heard everywhere where the aim is peace, democracy, and social progress.

This is a quote from the article by Comrade Alois Indra in a special issue of the journal NOVA MYSL which is devoted to clarification of basic tasks of defense and security policy of our party under the common headline: Unity of Building and Defense of Socialism. The journal provides a wide picture of very topical issues, and in this direction it is an important helper to the workers on the ideological front.

OLYMPIANS SUPPORT DECISION NOT TO ATTEND

LD120646 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The decision of the GDR National Olympic Committee not to take part in the Olympic games in Los Angeles has been strongly supported in numerous statements by citizens of the Republic. Waldemar Cierpinski, twice an Olympic gold medal winner in the marathon, stressed that participation in these Olympics had been his most heart-felt goal. However, U.S. imperialism had done everything to make it impossible for socialist sportsmen to travel to Los Angeles. In spite of several statements by the USSR and other socialist countries, nothing has changed in the Olympic village. Olympic rules and regulations are still being flouted.

The three-time world champion Marita Koch confirmed her intention not to take part in the Olympic games as long as the fundamental rules of the Olympic Charter are not maintained for the sportsmen and women of the socialist countries and until security is guaranteed for all.

The world champion and European record holder in the javelin, Detlef (?Michel), said that in a climate in which anti-Sovietism is being heightened and the activities of antisocialist organizations in the Olympic village are being smiled upon by the U.S. authorities, no truly Olympic atmosphere can develop.

REFEREES, OFFICIALS EXPECTED TO ATTEND OLYMPICS

AU141135 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 14 May 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Los Angeles, Vienna (REUTER, AZ) -- The decision of many East Bloc countries not to attend the Olympic summer games has come as a shock to leading GDR athletes. The GDR's renunciation of its participation in the Los Angeles games is final. However, in order to avoid a threatening isolation in international sports, the GDR will dispatch qualified sports judges and referees to Los Angeles, and it will also delegate representatives to the congresses that are going to be held by international sports associations within the framework of the summer games.

SCHABOWSKI MEETS WITH GREEK CP LEADER

LD122107 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] In Athens today there was a cordial meeting between Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Communist Party of Greece Central Committee, and Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. Topics of conversation were the joint struggle for peace by the two parties and the strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of the GDR and Greece. Guenter Schabowski spoke of the efforts by the GDR to avert the dangers of war and to preserve security in Europe.

AXEN WELCOMES ARGENTINE CP LEADER FAVA

LD120947 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1721 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 11 May (ADN) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, Athos Fava, arrived on Friday for a visit to the GDR. He comes at the invitation of Erich Honcker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, welcomed the guest and his wife.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ARGENTINA

LD121412 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Argentina is interested in comprehensive relations with the GDR, Foreign Minister Caputo told GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer who is in Buenos Aires for consultations. During the talk specific questions of the further shaping of bilateral relations were discussed. Bernhard Neugebauer spoke about the GDR's attitude toward international fundamental questions and about the latest Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to NATO which aims at the conclusion of a treaty of the nonuse of force.

Meets Foreign Minister Caputo

LD122305 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 May (ADN) -- In the course of his stay for agreed consultations GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer was received in Buenos Aires on Friday by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Bernhard Neugebauer informed the minister of the GDR's attitude toward fundamental international questions and the concerns of the Budapest appeal made by the states of the Warsaw Pact.

Foreign Minister Caputo affirmed his country's interest in extensive relations with the GDR. During the talks specific questions regarding the further development of bilateral relations were discussed.

Bernhard Neugebauer's political consultations at the Argentine Foreign Ministry focused on questions of securing peace, disarmament, and detente. Both sides agreed that the situation in Central America is becoming increasingly tense. This conflict must be solved exclusively through negotiations, while keeping to the principles of noninterference and respect for self-determination. In this spirit they declared their support for the work of the Contadora Group. A joint document noted the next measures to intensify bilateral relations.

NEW GREEK, IRANIAN, SIERRA LEONE ENVOYS ARRIVE

LD112244 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The GDR sees the positive development of relations with Greece as a stabilizing element in East-West relations. This was stressed in Berlin today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, who received the new Greek ambassador, Andonios Skondakis, to accept his credentials. Erich Honecker further stressed that bilateral cooperation, particularly now when the risk to peace, is so great, is a good example of the fact that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The forthcoming visit by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to the GDR, which is being anticipated with great interest and sympathy, will doubtlessly give a new impetus to cooperation and will have a beneficial influence on the international climate.

Iranian Ambassador Dr Hamid Reza Asefi and Sierra Leone ambassador Sorsoh Ibrahim Conteh also presented their credentials to the highest GDR representative. During the meeting with the Iranian diplomat, both sides expressed the desire of their states to expand and deepen their cooperation on a long term basis. At the meeting between Erich Honecker and the new ambassador from Sierra Leone, the assumption was also expressed that bilateral relations will develop further to the benefit of both peoples.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO CSSR ON LIBERATION DAY

AU131403 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dear comrades: On the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we convey to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and the Czechoslovak people the most cordial congratulations and greetings of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

The historic liberation deed made it possible for your people to victoriously complete their struggle of decades against the capitalist exploitation order. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist party the Czechoslovak workers class in close alliance with all working people has made far-reaching revolutionary changes and is successfully building the developed socialist society.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people, on the significant successes in implementing the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The CSSR today is a flourishing socialist state which takes a firm place in the community of socialist states and enjoys high international prestige.

We agree with you to continuously deepen the universal cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples that are most closely linked with each other. Together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries the GDR and the CSSR will continue to unswervingly work for strengthening socialism, preventing the danger of a nuclear inferno, and improving the international situation.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, all Communists, and the people of the CSSR, new successes in shaping the developed socialist society, health, creative vigor, and personal well-being.

SCHUERER, CSSR PLANNING CHAIRMAN VISIT FACTORY

LD121018 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The chairmen of the GDR and CSSR State Planning Commissions, Gerhard Schuerer and Svatopluk Potac, today visited production departments at the Klement Gootwald works in Schwerin. Speaking to workers at the factory, which produces equipment for ships, they pointed to the successful efforts of those involved to secure high efficiency and productivity. Particularly in these turbulent times, when the vital interests of mankind are involved -- the preservation and strengthening of peace -- the strengthening of the material basis of socialism is of decisive significance in order to continue the policy of the SED and CPCZ directed at the well-being of the two peoples. During the afternoon the politicians visited the Wittenberge sewing machine works.

SED, SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND LIBERATION EVENT

AU131356 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 84 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Berlin -- With every day the fraternal togetherness of the peoples of the GDR and USSR, which serves peace and socialism, is deepening and their mutually advantageous cooperation is getting closer and closer. This was again reaffirmed at the festive event in Berlin that was devoted to the 39th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Army and for which the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front had issued invitations on Tuesday [8 May].

For this event Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council Chairman, was welcomed with stormy applause at the German State Opera on Unter den Linden. The members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members and candidate members of the Politburo, prominent figures from the GDR's social life, and representatives from the USSR that had taken their seats in the Presidium were also cordially welcomed.

In his festive address Alfred Neumann, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed that the memory of the 8 May 1945 dictates that all people of common sense strengthen the forces of peace.

The members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, and Werner Jarowinsky, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and Gerhard Schuerrer took their seats in the Presidium.

Also present were Lother Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Heinrich Homann, chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, and Herbert Weiz; as well as Max Sefrin, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union.

Also present were other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, and the State Council, prominent figures of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front including the Society for German-Soviet Friendship as well as generals and officers of the GDR Armed Forces.

Guests of the festive event were Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR: Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Colonel General Aleksey Lisichev, member of the Military Council and head of the political administration of the group; Colonel General Semen Romanov, deputy commander in chief of the Joint Forces of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army; as well as other high military men of the Soviet Army and a delegation of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR headed by Anatoliy Dolgolev, secretary of the Pskov Oblast CPSU Committee.

HOPE OF OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION 'HAS DISAPPEARED'

LD132212 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 13 May 84

[From "The Week" program]

[Text] Last week, we had unfortunately another opportunity to deal with the related issues of victory and defeat. To win is a spine-chilling sensation; many people would sacrifice everything for the experience.

It had been a dream of many youngsters to win this summer at the contest of contests, the dream event of all sporting people, the Olympic games. It now seems that, through reasons that are beyond them, the hope of victory -- and what is more important even of participation -- has disappeared. If this proves to be the case, then strangely those that win will not be winners in the real sense. In their happiness the bitterness of the unrealistic competition will be present. If this proves to be the case, then there will be only losers and no winners, innocent and guilty losers.

Reagan's Promises Questioned

LD121936 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] According to Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], the U.S. President has promised that his country will respect the basic principles of the Olympic movement. Reagan's message, which says, among other things, that there will be no discrimination against the athletes of any country in Los Angeles, was outlined by Samaranch at a press conference in Lausanne.

Commenting on the news, the Soviet news agency TASS poses this question: Can these promises and guarantees be trusted? At the same time as the IOC President was being presented with Reagan's letter, the U.S. secretary of the State Department announced that the various anti-Soviet organizations would be allowed to operate freely during the Los Angeles Olympic games. Incidentally, it was reported today that the Olympic Committees of Czechoslovakia and Laos had also announced that their athletes would not participate in this year's summer Olympic games.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON CSSR NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU131438 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 May 84 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the CSSR, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Dr Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the CSSR, and Dr Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Government of the CSSR.

Esteemed comrades:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, its Council of Ministers, and our people, we send our cordial greetings and best wishes to you and to the peoples of fraternal Czechoslovakia on their national holiday, on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of their fatherland.

The Czech and Slovak workers, led by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia took advantage of the historical opportunity created by the victory of the Soviet Army 39 years ago. Their experiences of almost 4 decades convincingly prove that the CSSR is steadily and successfully advancing on the socialist road chosen by itself towards socioeconomic progress. We sincerely rejoice over the outstanding results achieved in the implementation of tasks set at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in all areas of life. We highly appreciate their activity in our common cause, in the cause of international detente and safeguarding world peace.

Our countries and peoples are connected by traditional good-neighborly friendship. Our relations are founded on the firm basis of the common ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the community of basic interests and goals. The mutual trust and close, many-sided cooperation between our parties is a determining factor in the friendly relations of the two countries. The Hungarian-CSSR agreement of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid signed 35 years ago serves well the interests of our countries and peoples and the cause of socialism.

On the occasion of your national holiday, we wish you and the peoples of the CSSR new successes in making your country prosper, in the construction of developed socialist society, and in the struggle for safeguarding world peace.

CSSR EMBASSY OFFICIAL ON ECONOMIC TIES

AU140657 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 May 84 p 6

[Article by Jaroslav Charamza, commercial counselor at the CSSR's Budapest Embassy: "There Are Considerable Resources"]

[Summary] The foreign economic relations and the exchange of goods between Hungary and the CSSR have been characterized by a steady development for the last more than 3 decades. "The foreign trade flow on both sides exceeded the increase of the national income. This is proved by the following data: The long-term commercial agreement between the two countries stipulated an exchange of goods worth R 2,089,300,000 for the years 1970-75; R 3,885,300,000 for 1976-80; and R 5,646,000,000 for 1981-85; the actual amount has considerably exceeded the above figures."

The product structure of foreign trade has also changed, and "the CSSR owning a developed machine industry, produces 80 percent, and Hungary 60 percent of the types of products produced in the world."

Specialization and cooperation in the two countries' economic cooperation is also increasing and "the cooperative production level in the entire exchange of goods achieved 36 percent in 1984."

The volume of cooperation between the two countries is the highest among the socialist countries. Hungary and the CSSR are also successfully participating in CEMA cooperation with the exchange of more than 500 cooperation documents and almost 2,000 technical-scientific personnel. There are further possibilities for developing commercial cooperation by increasing production specialization, intensifying cooperation in third country ventures, purchasing and utilizing know-how and licenses, and exchanging goods that replace hard currency imports. Further developing of trade cooperation has been facilitated by "the recent meeting in Prague between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak."

BCP'S TODOROV INTERVIEWED ON VISIT TO BUDAPEST

LD111023 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Before his departure from Budapest, Stanko Todorov [chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and BCP Politburo member] granted an interview to our television news reporter. He now reports on this interview:

Relations between the Hungarian and Bulgarian People's Republics have their roots in the history of our peoples. Meetings of Comrade Kadar and Comrade Zhivkov have contributed a great deal to the development of these relations, our guest said in the introductory part of his interview. Following this he evaluated the most important impressions of his visit in Hungary. He mentioned his talks with Pal Losonczi, the president of the Presidential Council; with Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the Central Committee; and with Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly. He spoke with great enthusiasm about the developments he experienced in our country. As he said, he was very much impressed by the superbly organized work of the "Bulgarian-Hungarian Friendship" agricultural cooperative in Detk and also by the products of the Nagykanizsa "Tungsram" and of the Gyor "Raba" factories. He also liked the shops and superstores of the capital.

He expressed his hope that that the Hungarian People's Republic will continue the path it has followed in the last 4 decades, producing a serious material base and creating a living standard which is rightly admired in the circle of friends of Hungary. Finally he wished further successes to every citizen of socialist Hungary.

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 12 MAY

LD122040 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Octavio Pato, member of the Political Committee and Permanent Political Secretariat of the Portuguese Communist Party, and delegation visited Budapest May 8-12 invited by the HSWP Central Committee. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met the delegation.

The cordial and comradely talks with Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, covered present conditions of the two countries and party work and aims. Understanding and responsibility for the common cause and the close relations of long standing marked the discussion on topical issues in world politics and the international communist and labour movement. Both sides expressed readiness to promote cooperation. The delegation left Budapest Saturday.

PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT 10 MAY

LD111035 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 10 May

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- During a tour of European socialist countries, Wang Bingnan, president of the Federation of Chinese Friendship Societies, and party, visited Hungary May 2-10 on the invitation of Hungary's International Cultural Relations Institute (NKI). The delegation held talks with Gyorgy Nador, director-general of NKI, studied issues of the construction of socialism, visited cultural institutions, farms and plants, and met sinologists. Deputy Prime Minister and HSWP Political Committee member Istvan Sarlos, deputy speaker of parliament and President of the Association of Political Science Janos Peter, and Foreign Affairs State Secretary Janos Nagy, met the delegation, which left for Prague Thursday.

SYRIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS SZUROS

LD132132 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI) -- Headed by Ibrahim Bakri Bakari, member of the Political Committee of the Syrian Communist Party (SCP) and the National Council of Syrian Trade Unions visited Hungary May 6-12 on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation studied the work of Hungarian trade unions and the relations of party and trade unions. Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, met the delegation, which held talks with Tibor Baranyai, head of the HSWP CC's department of mass and party organizations, and Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

WORK RETRAINING PROGRAM MEETS WITH INDIFFERENCE

LD121657 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 12 May 84

[Summary] Budapest Radio correspondent Csaba Vertes, reports that when the experts were deciding in June last year about retraining grants, they hardly thought that there would be such complete indifference greeting this opportunity: Since last year, up until now, only once perhaps was the aid claimed, and even then only a few tens of thousands of forints were claimed of the 2 million forints set aside for this purpose. This also means that, for lack of experience, no conclusion can be drawn about the merits of the retraining grant program.

Such apathy and lack of activity are characteristic of enterprises in other aspects as well, such as the closing of continuously loss-making enterprises or their radical reorganization. Plant and work reorganization is also hardly off the ground, despite many decisions and promises. In 1982, for example, 20 percent less organization work took place in industry than the year before. Nearly 60 percent of all trained organizers now work in entirely different positions, which, I think, is not accidental. On the other hand, the fluctuation of labor is still lively, and this makes the large-scale redeployment of labor utilizing the retraining grounds unnecessary, at least in the eyes of the enterprise management.

SURVEY OF ENTERPRISE BUSINESS WORK PARTNERSHIPS

AU140656 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 9 May 84 p 12

["S.A." report]

[Text] Are the enterprise business work partnerships in accordance with the directive regulating their activity, what is their influence on the activity of the basic enterprise, are the forms and methods of cooperation adequately regulated, and is the income received proportional to what is achieved? The Budapest People's Supervisory Committee dealt with these questions, among other things, at its meeting of Tuesday [8 May].

The study covered almost 800 enterprise business work partnerships at 38 enterprises. As concluded by the people's supervisors, after the initial reservations the number of the enterprise business work partnerships doubled in 1983 compared to 1982. Their creation was mostly initiated by the enterprises because of, many other things, lack of personnel, and in order to ease cooperation problems.

At the industrial enterprises surveyed, more than 50 percent of the enterprise business work partnerships are engaged in productive activity. Essentially they are doing the same things as in the normal working hours. There is a considerable activity of enterprise business work partnerships created in professions with manpower shortages -- metal cutting, casting, and tool manufacturing. At the building industry enterprises, fulfilling the needs of the population directly, they are engaged in professional industrial activity.

The monthly working time of the members varies between 30 and 180 hours. Generally they work to fill the orders of their own employer and their capacity is almost fully used by the mother enterprise. At the same time, the study concluded that it is wrong for the enterprise to monopolize the enterprise business work partnerships, as this behavior is opposing the original goals of the new forms of venture and blocks the readiness for enterprise. The enterprises tie the authorization of the enterprise business work partnerships to their attaining the previous production level during the normal working hours. The members accept these conditions and do their work adequately. because of insufficient achievements, some enterprise business work partnerships -- only at the Duna Ironworks' Lorinc Mills and the Budapest Building Industry Enterprise No 2 -- were terminated.

The monthly net personal income of the members varies between 3,000 and 12,000 forints. The monthly average income of manual workers is 5,000 forints and their income during the regular working hours is 5,000 forints. The income proportion of those engaged in intellectual work is 5,000 forints from business work partnerships and 7,100 forints from regular working hours respectively.

As the people's supervisors concluded: The enterprise business work partnerships ease manpower problems and, by winning over professionally trained workers with considerable experience, they have succeeded in stopping the migration of manpower.

PERFORMANCE OF SMALL ENTERPRISES ASSESSED

LD111536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 11 May 84

[Summary] The Chief Control Directorate of the Ministry of Finance has recently investigated last year's performance of small enterprises. The average output of the new types of small enterprises is much higher than the average in large-scale industry. Last year the income of these new units was five times higher than it had been a year earlier.

According to the report of the Directorate, 180,000 people work in these units and only 24, 000 of them have their first jobs within the small enterprise. Almost 40 percent of the people employed by these units earn less than 1,000 forints a month from this job. Six percent of them earns over 9,000 forints per month.

According to the report, the enterprise work communities and the special groups in cooperatives have a stabilizing effect on the labor force. Production costs in these units are much lower than in traditional economic units. They employ far fewer unproductive clerical staff. The profit of those enterprises and cooperatives which run these new units increased by 10 percent last year, while the profit of the rest decreased by more than 1 percent.

Not all the small enterprises are successful; in 2 years 1,000 of them had to close down.

FIRM SHOWS PROFIT USING NEW MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD121030 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] In 1982 the United Incandescent or Tungsram, had a loss of half a billion forints. Now the enterprise can report a profit of nearly 400 million forints in 1983. The rigid system of central directions was replaced by greater freedom of enterprise decisionmaking. Over 30 deputy director and heads of department posts were abolished. Foreign representatives were also replaced by more suitable ones, in the interest of more profitable trade. It is planned to continue with the staff cutback. The state has rescheduled the Tungsram RT [limited company] loans and has even dropped some of them, but has demanded that the enterprise perform as well in 1984 and 1985 as it did in 1983.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

LD111025 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI) -- In view of the April 17, 1984 stand of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party CC, the Council of Ministers approved at its Thursday session the state's tasks in connection with further development of the economic management system and adopted a work programme for the preparation of implementation. Government commissioned the president of the State Planning Committee to control and coordinate implementation and obliged him to submit related measures to be introduced in 1985 to the Council of Ministers in time so that they can be made public latest by the end of the third quarter of this year.

The Council of Ministers evaluated the experiences of implementation of the central development programme of computer technology. Recently considerable achievements have been attained in the use and propagation of computer technology. The Council of Ministers considers it necessary to elaborate such measures that promote higher concentration of intellectual and material sources with a view to the expansion and acceleration of implementation of the programme.

Government noted the comments and proposals made at the spring session of parliament and endorsed with final effect the development programme of public and higher education, as well as the action plan of its implementation.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH POLISH WRITERS -- A 2-year Hungarian-Polish Writers' Association agreement was signed on 19 April in Budapest by Miklos Jovanovics, general secretary of the Hungarian Writers' Association, and Zbigniew Safjan, member of the Presidium of the Polish Writers' Association. The cooperation between the two associations has been temporarily interrupted since 1980; that is, relations were maintained only on the basis of the work plan of the cultural and scientific cooperation between the two governments. The agreement just signed is meant to promote the multifaceted cooperation between Hungarian and Polish writers in the spirit of the friendship between the two peoples and the traditional relations between the two associations. The agreement stipuates an exchange of writers and guest participation at festive book weeks. [Summary] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Apr 84 p 4 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ OUTLINED

LD120841 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May -- The Polish-Iraqi joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation met here on May 4-11. Poland's Minister of Foreign Trade Tadeusz Nestorowicz and member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali chaired the meeting. Both sides expressed their interest in developing economic cooperation, trade exchange and industrial coproduction, especially in power engineering, industrial building and building materials industry. The committee also accepted a programme of development of scientific and technological cooperation. Iraq imports a wide variety of Polish investment equipment ranging from complete building materials plants, power sub- and switching-stations, high voltage networks to building services. Polish foreign trade enterprises currently carry on 100 contracts and employ eight thousand specialists from Poland in Iraq. Minister Hasan 'Ali was received by Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski.

RELEASED UN EMPLOYEE GETS UN JOB IN WARSAW

NC111200 Paris AFP in English 1104 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Geneva, May 11 (AFP) -- Alicja Wesolowska, the United Nations employee in New York who was arrested on a visit to Poland in August 1979 and jailed for spying, has been appointed to a U.N. job in Warsaw, the U.N. announced here today. Miss Wesolowska was released from prison last February after U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his predecessor Kurt Waldheim made repeated appeals on her behalf.

She was arrested by the secret police when she returned to Poland for a brief family reunion on her way to take up a post with the U.N. Development Programme in Mongolia. At a closed hearing of a military tribunal she was sentenced to seven years in prisom as a "spy for a NATO power". Even after her release on February 21 it was not known whether she would be allowed to resume employment with the United Nations.

She will begin her new job on June 1 in the Warsaw bureau of the U.N. Development Programme, where she will have special responsibility for a joint project with the U.N. Economics Commission for Europe on the construction of a trans-Europe motorway.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL

USSR Announcement

AU111221 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 p 1

[PAP report: "In View of the Gross Violation of the Principles of the Olympic Charter by the United States, the USSR Will Not Take Part in the Los Angeles Games"]

[Text] Moscow -- On Tuesday [8 May] there was a session here of the National USSR Olympic Committee which discussed the issue of the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the XXIII Olympic games in Los Angeles. All the speakers stressed that the situation that had emerged in the United States during the course of the preparations for the games does not allow Soviet sportsmen to participate in them. The members of the National Olympic Committee, including the chairmen of all the 29 federations representing the various Olympic sports, as well as all the members of the Presidium of the USSR National Olympic Committee unanimously declared themselves in favor of nonparticipation in the forthcoming summer Olympic games in Los Angeles and adopted the declaration of the USSR National Olympic Committee.

U.S. Discriminatory Policy

AU111433 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 p 1

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "The Form and Substance of the U.S. Anti-Polish Policy"]

[Excerpts] The discriminatory U.S. policy toward Poland manifests itself in various forms and various versions. The latter word is the most apt, because experience shows that the Reagan administration is also prone to create propaganda versions in order to justify the hostile and completely unequivocal measures it takes. These measures are economic sanctions (which are superficially eased when this suits the interests of certain sectors of U.S. business) and a genuine propaganda war against Poland that has all the features of interference in our country's internal affairs.

One of the policy instruments of the current U.S. Administration is also an instrument that could generally be termed as being the political exploitation of the Los Angeles Olympics to the disadvantage of socialist countries, as well as the disadvantage of Poland. In California entire campaigns are being organized -- and not without the joint participation of the state and federal authorities -- whose aim was and is to impede these countries' participation in the Olympics. This totally contradicts the spirit of the Olympics, the Olympic Charter, and the time-honored customs concerning the games. Those who are doing this are shouldering a special responsiblity. By striving to destroy sports exchanges they are striving to destroy an exceptionally important way of creating an atmosphere of detente between countries with different political and social systems. Sports should always unite countries and peoples and not divide them.

Sports are an enormously important area precisely now when we are witnessing the aggravation of international relations in so many spheres.

Current U.S. policy is aimed against Poland's interests and it takes on many forms. Our society is capable of making a suitable assessment of these forms, as well as of the substance concealed behind them.

Political Exploitation

AU111315 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 p 8

[Text] PAP -- Disturbing reports have been arriving from Los Angeles for some time. As soon as they were told that they could organize the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the organizing officials began to make efforts to exploit the games for their own political purposes.

For 2 years after they had gotten the games, the U.S. authorities failed to officially guarantee that the games would be held in June in line with the Olympic Charter. Later on, too, when the Reagan administration, pressured by world sporting opinion, gave such a guarantee, the basic principles of the Olympic Charter have not been and are not being observed.

Many organizations have been set up in Los Angeles to develop activities against the participation of socialist athletes in the games. Right-wing anticommunist organizations have become militant under the patronage of the authorities. The U.S. special services are increasingly expanding their activity.

No wonder that in such a situation many national olympic committees have protested the U.S. side's failure to observe the basic principles of the Olympic Charter. As is known, the Polish Olympic Committee has also joined in those protests.

When Polish athletic teams took part in the pre-Olympic competitions in Los Angeles it was evident that the organizers failed to do many of their duties and to ensure the necessary sporting and living conditions and above all security for the athletes during the Olympic Games. Everyone knows what that means in an atmosphere of the anti-Polish and anticommunist hue and cry, which is being intensified all the time by President Reagan's administration. That is the most common incentive to create provocations and dangerous excesses.

Let us add that the preparations for the Olympics have been made in defiance of the Olympic traditions and the IOC regulations. The organization of the games has been left to private people who are interested only in the commercialization of the games and who are helpless in the matters of ensuring order and security for participants.

World sporting opinion has been disturbed from the very beginning by the reports arriving from Los Angeles. Statements have been made on that issue by representatives of international sports organizations, by national Olympic committees, athletes, functionaries, and journalists. Much attention was devoted to those problems by the recent Paris Congress of the International Sports Press, at which -- in view of the looming threats -- an appeal was made to ensure that the games serve the cause of peace in line with their traditions.

The congress mainly drew attention to the security of the athletes and to the task of ensuring for them normal conditions for participation in the games, because the games must not be held in an atmosphere of threats and uncertainty. The tragic experience of the Munich games in 1972, when lives were lost, has been disregarded by the U.S. organizers in Los Angeles, despite the reminders sent to them.

Despite numerous protests made by the national Olympic committees, the hosts of the 1984 Olympic games have made it possible for representatives of Radio Free Europe and the VOA to operate, although they will exploit the games for brutal antisocialist propaganda.

The 1984 Olympic games have become an element of President Ronald Reagan's reelection campaign. The U.S. television and press continue to present the games as a demonstration of U.S. power. No wonder that for that reason the political aims have become more important than athletic aims, regardless of the threats and possible bad results facing the athletes from many countries, including Poland.

Perhaps bad results are what matters?

The situation that has developed in the United States in connection with Olympic games, which has been created by the Reagan administration, has put a question mark over the participation of the Polish team in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Propaganda Gaining Momentum

AU111424 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 9 May 84 p 1

[Commentary signed "(M): "Conscious Activity"]

[Text] The Polish people know about the range and manifestations of the U.S. Administration's policy directed against our country's interests.

For almost 3 years we have been under various attacks from Washington. Economic restrictions have cost our economy enormous losses running into billions and billions of zloty. We are feeling the effects of those losses and will feel them for a long time yet, unfortunately.

It is not only the economy and technology that are subject to interference in our internal affairs with the help of an entire complicated arsenal of means of pressure. Propaganda aggression of unprecedented intensity in modern history is supposed to serve the same purpose and to cause the necessary negative results on a larger international scale.

The policy followed by President Reagan's administration toward Poland is eliciting growing protests in our country and in the United States. It is being criticized as ineffective even by some rightwing forces, which are averse or downright hostile to socialism, but which want peace and realize that bad relations between the United States and Poland are a burden on East-West relations as a whole and constantly add to the Polish people's adverse image of the United States.

Although the present policy is ineffective and although people have reservations about it, no changes are visible in the workings of the U.S. political-propaganda machine insofar as Poland is concerned. That that machine is gaining momentum is attested to by some aspects of preparations for the Olympic games in Los Angeles, which, as a sports forum, are to be used by various centers, groups, and personalities as an opportunity for anti-Polish actions against our athletes and our country.

We have often written about those plans and attempts. ZYCIE WARSZAWY readers remember the statement made by the Polish Olympic Committee on that issue and the various reports from Los Angeles about the plans to pressure our athletes and to organize propaganda actions in their presence in order to promote purely political aims and to divide and not to unite. It is impossible to regard the aforementioned facts as some isolated phenomena. We have to see them as some of the many elements of conscious activity in very many spheres -- activity that confirms the statement included in the introduction to the recently published "White Book," which reads: "The Polish-American relations are currently bad."

That is the truth, unfortunately, and no one questions it. As ever, we are for improving Polish-American relations, and that is why we cannot help noticing every event in the United States -- East or West -- that harms these relations.

Ongoing Anticommunist Campaign

LD121941 Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 12 May 84

["Who Disturbed 'Olympic Peace'?" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 12 May -- "Reports from Los Angeles have long indicated that the atmosphere created there was not only one of unlimited but officially approved campaign against which was to reach its climax during the Olympic games," said the PUWP CC daily organ TRYBUNU LUDU. [as received]

"Had this issue concerned only the freedom of expression, it would not have come to the present situation, although by the rule of tradition the host country is to ensure an appropriate atmosphere to the Olympics in all walks of life.

"But this 'freedom of expression' was actually transformed into something quite different: the freedom to organize a hysterical anti-communist campaign.

"And so, on the one hand, there is a lack of appropriate conditions for sportsmen from the socialist countries, and on the other hand, there are the most magnificent conditions for anti-communist crusade," said the party paper. "The Polish public opinion follows the latest pre-Olympic events with utmost attention. The anti-communist campaign organized in and outside Los Angeles is nothing new to the Poles," declared TRYBUNA LUDU. "It is just our country which, since December 13, 1981, has been exposed to the heaviest blows from the present United States Administration. The blows attempted at us as part of the propaganda campaign are surely not among the weakest. This is combined with other anti-Polish moves, including economic restrictions. "The policy towards Poland is part of the general American policy, whose character is well known to us. It is a policy whose effects also include the impossibility to attend the Olympic games by the sportsmen of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries," concluded the PUWP daily.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU131359 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 p 1

[Greetings message from Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Czechoslovak counterparts on CSSR national day]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, in Prague:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, State Council, and PPR Government, we convey to the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and to you personally, esteemed comrades, warm congratulations and friendly greetings on the 39th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Over the past years, the Czech and Slovak peoples have achieved great successes in the building of socialism under the leadership of the CPCZ. The Polish people highly value the achievements of the CSSR people in the country's comprehensive social and economic development mapped out by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We note with satisfaction a constant development of mutual relations between our parties and states. Last year's official visit of friendship to Poland by a party-state delegation from your country was an important event that speeded up this process.

Comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and CSSR and closer joint activity between the PZPR and CPCZ based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism well serve both our friendly states and peoples and also serve to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

We highly value Czechoslovakia's contribution in implementing the Warsaw Pact's joint peace policy, in the struggle against the imperialist aims which threaten the nations of Europe and the world with nuclear annihilation, and in resisting attempts to undermine the territorial-political reality established on our continent after World War II.

On your national day we convey to you, dear friends, and through you the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia, best wishes for further achievements in the construction of socialism for the good of your country and for the cause of socialism and peace.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers; Henryk Jablonski, PPR State Council chairman.

JARUZELSKI'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW ANALYZED

Fraternal Cooperation Stressed

AU101429 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 84 p 1

[Jerzy Lobman commentary: "The Historic Measure of Friendship"]

[Text] The communiques have stressed that Comrade Jaruzelski's visit to the USSR was a working visit. However, it was such an important feature of the great historical process of developing qualitatively new Polish-Soviet relations that it has almost become a symbol and has helped to build a section of that large bridge whose one end is embedded in history -- in Ryazan, among other places -- and whose other end will be completed some time in the next millennium.

During the visit the two countries evaluated their relations and those between their two parties. By signing a long-term program for economic and scientific-technical cooperation up to 2000, they demonstrated their belief in the durability of their relations far into a distant future, which is rarely mentioned in such diplomatic documents. Such long-term agreements attest to a new and qualitatively higher nature of the international relations created by socialism. That is why that economic document has acquired great political significance.

All this has been possible because our two countries rely on common ideological assumptions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, because the PZPR and the CPSU, which propagate internationalism, because the PZPR and the CPSU, which propagate and implement this ideology, are the leading forces of the Polish and Soviet peoples, because, as W. Jaruzelski said, "We have one future and one goal: The good of the working man, the happiness of the people, and socialism," and because "we are united by a class alliance, which is by nature an unbreakable alliance."

No wonder that, as shown by the visit speeches and documents, the issues of cooperation, the unity of our two countries and of the socialist community, and the most extensive themes of interparty relations occupied an important place in the talks. The sides view the tightening and expanding of that unity in all spheres of life as a crucial element of economic development, of the consolidation of their security, and of the defense of peace in Europe.

That element is responsible for the fact that the Moscow bilateral talks are acquiring essential international significance. They have pointed up the crucial factors in the development of the present balance of power that vitiate in advance the plans and plots of the most reactionary forces of modern imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Those factors are represented by the unity of the socialist and progressive forces. The basis of that unity is the Soviet Union's might, to which Poland makes its essential contribution in line with its most vital interests.

Against the background of that it is easy to comprehend why the two sides are completely united in their views on the international situation. They noted the crucial aggravation of that situation in the past few years and that the driving forces of this aggravation is imperialism, which "has treacherously abandoned the policy of detente, is violating the principles of stategic balance, and is seeking to change the balance of power."

The sides recalled that attacks against Poland, which are being waged with the participation of the Polish antisocialist elements, were and are a crucial part of the imperialist offensive. However, they also noted that that offensive is doomed to failure worldwide and in Poland. "No one will succeed in tearing Poland away from the socialist community," W. Jaruzelski said.

The two sides again stressed their unchangeable resolve to construct peaceful relations in Europe to benefit all countries and peoples and noted that this can be best done by the many peace proposals put forward by the USSR, especially the proposals that powers should declare that they would not be the first to use nuclear weapons and that a treaty of the nonuse of force should be concluded. However, the sides stated that in order to achieve that goal the Western partners must be honest and loyal in relevant negotiations.

That peaceful attitude, which presents a great opportunity for mankind, does not alter the determined resolve of the socialist camp to defend the basic interests of the socialist countries and socialism. In that context the sides expressed their concern over revanchist statements appearing in the FRG, which attempt to question the postwar territorial and political facts. The sides stressed that the "borders of Poland, the USSR, and the entire socialist community are inviolate and that the entire defense might of the Warsaw Pact stands guard over them."

"We are ready to deal a most determined rebuff to all who dare laying their hands on the independence of our fatherland, fraternal Poland, and our other socialist allies," K. Chernenko said.

All in all, the Moscow talks defined the present state of relations between our parties and countries and mapped out future prospects. From our viewpoint they reaffirmed the unbreakable state of our alliance, the guarantees for the inviolability of our borders, and our position in the socialist community and the world.

The long-term prospects for a closer economic cooperation with the Soviet economy, which is free from crises and tremors, and the USSR's internationalist attitude toward Poland let us assume that in addition to our political and defense security we can enjoy greater economic security and are able to develop our international economic relations in such a way as to be always able to avoid the "surprises" that have been prepared for us by some of our Western partners in the past few years. All that has confirmed and enlarged the security of our country and has indicated where our security is and on what principles it is based.

The Soviet hosts welcomed their Polish guests in a particularly warm and fraternal atmosphere and stressed the crucial role played by Wojciech Jaruzelski in defending socialism in Poland and in the construction of internationalist relations between our countries and parties.

K. Chernenko said that the sides agreed that "Polish-Soviet cooperation is developing favorably, but there are large opportunities to expand it in the interest of our two countries, of socialism, and of peace." Polish-Soviet talks will be of good service in exploiting those opportunities. They are of great importance in our efforts to overcome our difficulties, to stabilize our country's international position, and to promote our development. That is why the Moscow talks are of such enormous significance for Poland for our people.

Complete Identity of Evaluations

AU101311 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 May 84 p 1

[Ryszard Wojna commentary: "Following Wojciech Jaruzelski's Visit to Moscow -- We Need Each Other"]

[Text] In the present dangerous international situation W. Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow has acquired the significance that far surpasses the meaning of bilateral relations. The visit was a meeting between two friends, partners, and allies who need each other.

The leader of Poland, which has been subjected to the unceasing propaganda and economic aggression and, at times, open subversion on the part of the United States and some NATO countries, met with the leader of the socialist power that regards operations hostile to Poland as operations against its own security. A community of strategic goals and a broad platform of common interests, evaluations, and conclusions exist between the two friends, partners, and allies -- between People's Poland and the USSR. The Polish-Soviet alliance is a natural alliance, one that is rooted in common ideology, common political interests, the brotherhood-of-arms dating back to the joint struggle against German fascism, geography, complementary economic interests, and common dangers posed by U.S. imperialism and its allied nationalistic forces in the FRG. That community of aims and interests is the foundation of the complete identity of evaluations and conclusions reached and confirmed by the two sides.

The two countries see the main dangers to world peace in the U.S. policy of arms and efforts to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the entire Warsaw Pact. They also agree that U.S. policy is encouraging dangerous trends in FRG policy. W. Jaruzelski strongly stressed the common dangers flowing from that policy and recalled that the aggression of German fascism had been first directed against Poland and then against the USSR. "Today the blows dealt socialist Poland are blows against our Soviet ally and against the interests of the entire socialist community," he said.

Konstantin Chernenko's stand fully agrees with those words: "As for the issue of European security, we cannot help noting that all kinds of revanchists who are inspired by Washington and sustained by appeals for an anticommunist 'crusade' are rearing their heads."

K. Chernenko added: "I wish to state most clearly that we are ready to deal a most determined rebuff to all who dare lay hands on the independence of our fatherland, fraternal Poland, and our other socialist allies."

It is impossible to be more emphatic in stressing the unchangeable logic of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in April 1945.

Our countries were also completely at one in evaluating current U.S. and NATO policy toward Poland.

K. Chernenko said: "Washington has not given up its hope that socialist Poland will bleed itself white because of the economic boycott and the subversive activities organized against people's power."

However, it is not the enemies of socialism who are the force that determines the events in Poland. The PZPR and the forces rallied around it are such a force. The socialist community countries noted with attention W. Jaruzelski's words: "The Polish socialist state has summoned enough courage and prudence to use its own steam to put an end to the destructive surge of counterrevolution."

At present Poland is struggling to ease the tangled situation of its economy and to reconstruct it. It is impossible to implement the large economic tasks we have set for ourselves by our own efforts alone. No other country in the world would be able to do so in our situation. There are links between the national and the international economy, and every country has its place in the international division of production.

Severely punished by Western sanctions and restrictions for the fact that we established too close links with the Western economies in the seventies, we are tackling the difficult and complicated commitment of transforming our economic cooperation with foreign countries in such a way as to regain priority for our contacts with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries.

The results of W. Jaruzelski's visit to Moscow have confirmed that the reorientation of the Polish economy, which he announced about a year ago, has not been a tactical measure to force a change in our Western partners' attitude toward Poland, but has been a programmed task. One way to demonstrate that was the "Long-Term Program for Developing Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation up to 2000" and the ad hoc measures to help us solve some specific economic problems.

The date of 2000 in the long-term program indicates that the agreements achieved during the preparations for W. Jaruzelski's visit to the USSR and during the visit itself will be included in the three consecutive Soviet and Polish 5-year plans. That lone is proof of a new quality of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

While continuing to overcome its still considerable domestic difficulties, Poland seeks to rebuild its cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries in all spheres and to regain its former place within the socialist community.

Politburo Assessment

AU111404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] (PAP) -- At the PZPR Central Committee Politburo meeting on 8 May, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, reported on his talks with Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as on the course and results of the working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

The Politburo approved the results of the talks. These had taken place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. They confirmed a unity of views and a mutual understanding of all the matters that were discussed. The results of the talks illustrate the strengthening and development of friendship and close cooperation between Poland and the USSR and between our parties and peoples.

The Politburo confirms the determination, expressed during the talks, to further develop and improve Polish-Soviet relations on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and of the lively interests and goals of the two fraternal states and peoples.

It was confirmed once more that close cooperation between the PZPR and CPSU is the leading factor in developing Polish-Soviet relations, and that enhancing interparty contacts and ideological cooperation is of fundamental importance.

The importance of the visit for widening and deepening mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technical cooperation was stressed. Our economy's permanent gearing toward close cooperation with the USSR and with other CEMA member-countries was underlined. Coordinating socioeconomic plans and developing coproduction and specialization in production are essential in order to achieve stabilization and guarantees the successful development of the Polish economy. The Politburo regarded the signing during the visit of the "Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and USSR up to the Year 2000" as an event of great importance. This program is of vital importance for Poland, and suits the line that was adopted at the Ninth PZPR Congress and confirmed by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates.

The great importance of USSR economic aid for Poland, including additional supplies of some materials and products during 1984, was stressed. The Soviet side is also acquiesing in the Polish side's request to reschedule the repayment of credits and of debts caused by the trade deficit.

Soviet aid plays an important role in extricating the Polish economy from the crisis and in easing the keenly-felt effects of the lawless restrictions which have been applied against Poland by the United States and some other capitalist countries, and which are harming our society.

The Politburo confirmed the view expressed during the talks that the arms and confrontation policy conducted by some of the most aggressive forces, especially American imperialism, is the cause of the current, dangerous international situation. This clearly underlines the importance of the Warsaw Pact's defense power for the security and positive development of our states and peoples.

Bilateral Polish-Soviet talks possess great international significance. They are yet another confirmation of the permanence of the postwar order and of the inviolability of the socialist states' borders, including our border along the Odra and Nysa Rivers.

The Politburo highly valued the peaceful program of improving the international situation which Konstantin Chernenko has recently put forward. The desire to consistently conduct a joint peace policy was confirmed.

The Politburo stressed the visit's importance for a further development of comprehensive Polish-Soviet party and state relations. It was stated that their development has gathered momentum, an expression of which are the party and state visits at various levels, increasing cooperation in various spheres, and cooperation agreements and contacts in the spheres of culture and science. In particular, Polish Culture Days in the USSR demonstrated Polish-Soviet friendship.

The Politburo stated that the visit will serve to further activate cooperation between the social, youth, and other organizations of working people from both countries.

Conclusions and recommendations were adopted aimed at implementing the results of the visit.

The unveiling of the memorial to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms in Ryazan on the eve of the anniversary of the victory over fascism has displayed the inviolability of Polish-Soviet friendship and brotherhood-in-arms. The meeting of generations -- veterans of the battle against the Nazi invader, working people, and young people from both countries -- has shown how deeply-rooted and carefully nurtured the traditions of Polish-Soviet friendship are. The 40 years experience of People's Poland clearly shows that the alliance born on the battlefields has been, is, and will be a guarantee of our security, independence, and border integrity.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the current state and future paths of economic cooperation with the USSR. The implementation of economic agreements with the Soviet Union last year was praised. Mutual turnover has exceeded R10 billion for the first time in history. In accordance with the trade protocol that has been signed, trade between Poland and the USSR should be about 10 percent greater this year.

The Politburo assessed the stage reached in coordinating the national economic plans of Poland and the USSR for the years 1986-90. The basic goals of activity designed to ensure the growth of exports to the Soviet Union to a level that would guarantee the Polish economy greater imports, especially of fuels and materials for production purposes, were outlined. Exports should develop mainly on the basis of the existing and new specialization and coproduction arrangements both between branches of industry and between plants, accompanied by a simultaneous use of direct contacts between economic organizations from both countries.

Government bodies were placed under an obligation to determine, during work on coordinating the 1986-90 national economic plans, undertakings aimed at creating a better use of production potential, to plan the construction and modernization of industrial premises by joint effort, and to shape deep and lasting economic and scientific-technical ties between Poland and the USSR. The importance of cooperation between both countries for the implementation of the long-term integration programs of the CEMA countries was underlined.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined a report on the quality of production. It was stated that improving the quality of goods and services should improve the meeting of society's material needs.

Following in the wake of the decisions previously made concerning an improving in quality, including this year's changes in the mechanism of economic reform, the Politburo asked party organizations and cells to see to it that enterprises exercise greater concern for the utility value and durability of their products, stressing the responsibility of quality control teams. Problems of production quality should be taken into account in the wage systems worked out by enterprises.

The Politburo accepted a report that the government will make a thorough assessment of the quality of goods and services, including an assessment of the activity of state bodies, ministries, and services responsible for them, and defined detailed tasks and responsibilities for these bodies.

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT RYAZAN WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILING

AU131314 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 May 84 p 2

[Speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, at the unveiling of a memorial to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms in Ryazan, USSR, on 5 May]

[Text] PAP -- Esteemed Comrade First Secretary of the Oblast CPSU Committee, Nikolay Semenovich Priyezzhev!

Dear Soviet comrades-in-arms and friends!

Esteemed comrades!

Today is providing us with exceptionally moving experiences. After more than 4 decades we are once again gathered with faithful and incontestable friends of Poland and with people who are dear and close to us, in a city where many officers of the emerging new Polish Army started their professional lives.

By taking part in the unveiling of the memorial to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, symbolizing the steadfast friendship between our armies and peoples which has been so firmly underlined in the speeches of Comrade and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, we are reliving, involuntarily so to speak, those times that marked a new beginning of our lives.

For fortune has it that the lives of over 2,000 Polish officers belonging to my generation, including the life of comrade and Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and head of the PPR Armed Forces, and my own life, are closely connected with your city of Ryazan and with its inhabitants.

Therefore permit me, esteemed comrades, to make a brief personal reflection on this exceptional day for us and in view of the fact that our mutual relations in their broader sense and their significance for today and tomorrow have been spoken about during the unveiling. I cannot speak otherwise. For Ryazan has established itself firmly in my memory and in the memories of hundreds of my colleagues. This is where we matured and this is where our personalities and characters developed. Here we entered a new life, learned the art of warfare, received a taste of soldierly labor, learned to serve the nation, and penetrated the truth about honorable and socially useful living. Within the walls of the former Kliment Voroshilov Infantry Officers School, I, and many colleagues here today, received our first officer rank. This raised us to the high honor of leaders of a revolutionary people's army and opened up a great chance for development. Years later we became fully aware of how important that moment had been not only for each one of us personally, but, above all, for the building of the Polish Armed Forces to a size that guaranteed effective participation in the battle against the Nazi invader and in his destruction.

We met many excellent Soviet leaders in Seltsy and Ryazan. I will permit myself to recall two former lieutenants who were close to me: Tarvid Orlov and Miodov, and also Captain Kostriukov, leader of the batallion. Everyone here has such true companies as these. They were excellent superiors and friends. They were also excellent instructors. Their fatherly attitude toward us earned them our grateful friendship and sincerity. They displayed on more than one occasion their understanding of our longing for our country and relatives and our impatience to fight the fascist enemy as quickly as possible.

I remember to this day the maternal concern given me, a Polish officer, by a Russian woman in your city with whom I stayed as an officer and for whom I was a replacement for her sons at the front. I can still see the tears she shed during our farewell. And I remember her sincere wishes that I might reach Poland safely, survive, and be a participant in and witness to our joint victory.

Fortune had it that the wishes of this Russian mother were fulfilled. Therefore my colleagues and I are able to take part in this important and deeply moving ceremony. We are once more among the inhabitants of Ryazan who are close to us and among warm friends just as we were 40 years ago, albeit for only a short time. We are able to admire your city, which in a certain sense is ours as well, and which has been developed and beautified so well thanks to the industriousness of its inhabitants.

However, the old Ryazan of 1943 to 1944 will always remain in our grateful memories. For that was the city of our youth, of our start in life, and of the start of great and sincere friendships. We convey the historical truth about the birth and shaping of our brotherhood-in-arms to subsequent generations of soldiers in our Army and to Polish youth.

We will always remain faithful to the bortherhood-in-arms between our armies, born during the years of joint battle against Nazism, and to the great friendship between our peoples.

Dear friends, let me propose a toast:

To the wonderful Soviet nation and its leading force, the CPSU!

To the unshakable friendship between our nations!

To Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms!

To the inhabitants of Ryazan, who are always present in our grateful memories!

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ROLE OF PRON

AU101615 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 84 p 3

[Interview given by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and general secretary of the National Council of the Partiotic Movement for National Rebirth, to Jerzy Weber: "Agreement -- Joint Activity in Solving Concrete Matters"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Weber: When one reads the programmatic documents adopted at the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] one gets the impression that they were written today. So many issues raised in the documents are still valid. Since then, the movement has consolidated itself and now occupies its rightful place in the country's sociopolitical life. But how close have we come to the movement's main aims -- national rebirth and national accord? Where are we now?

Orzechowski: We are at the beginning. It is not without reason that we wrote in the programmatic declaration of the May congress that national rebirth and national accord are not once-only occurrences, but a long process requiring patience and consistency from all of us. Only a year has elapsed since the congress. Not quite 2 years have elapsed since the movement was established.

Here I would like to mention some of the more important features marking the beginning of this process. First, the main ways and means of achieving national rebirth and national accord have been determined. These include widening the social base of government, making sociopolitical life more democratic, reforming the economy, and improving law and order. Second, the rudiments of a legal-political system permitting the process of national rebirth and national accord to continue and develop have been established. Such a system was also called for during the first congress. Here I have in mind, among other things, the law on the system of people's councils and regional self-management bodies, the idea of holding consultations, which is taking root in our sociopolitical lives, and also the very shaping of PRON and its incorporation in the PPR Constitution. Finally, we have specified the chief social forces which support the road to socialist changes and which take an active part in these changes, have rallied around the program of socialist renewal, and have become centers of national consolidation concentrating on socialist renewal aims.

All this defines where we are right now and the extent to which the national rebirth and renewal process has advanced. The basic issue now is to consistently implement what has been written down and what has been announced. It seems to me that the program of the first congress explains the strategic goals and long-term tasks clearly enough, as well as the ways of achieving them.

Weber: Many new experiences stem from the PRON's activity for citizens, and also, and perhaps above all, for the political parties and for the authorities at all levels. Not everything here is proceeding smoothly and without problems. Looking back on the past year, what experiences seem the most important ones? What can arouse optimism and what can cause anxiety?

Orzechowski: There are many such experiences. I would like to draw attention to a few of them.

The first of them shows that despite the differences and splits in society, there are more things linking us than dividing us. This is an obvious statement.

But one should be aware that it is not until the coming of the PRON that a forum was created permitting people who think differently about the same matter -- PZPR and political party members, nonparty people, believers, and nonbelievers -- to meet and tackle the most important problems of their communities and of the country in an open and partnerlike way. Previously, such contacts only existed in exceptional circumstances, and usually at a higher level, at voivodship or central level. There had never been such a universal and freely accessible platform of joint activity by all social and political groups during the building of socialism in our country. I believe something important has happened in our lives. More and more people are aware how many joint matters there are which encourage people to undertake joint action.

Weber: What about disturbing phenomena?

Orzechowski: There are a lot of these. Impatience is one of the worst dangers. This impatience consists of wanting to have everything at once. Yet what has been written down in the congress documents may only reach fruition after several years, and may perhaps only become fully ripe in the next generation. Such are the laws which govern great political and social processes.

The second danger results from the fact that all of us are children of our times and have matured under completely different conditions. What is being created today is often a completely new experience. It is difficult to rid oneself of old habits. Is the activity of the PRON not sometimes semiconsciously adapted to the Front for National Unity pattern? We are shedding the ties hampering our thoughts and actions with reluctance. This is dangerous for the entire community. It is particularly dangerous for those who exercise authority directly. The tendency toward the old and seemingly secure and comfortable way of exercising authority and toward treating social bodies and public opinion as a necessary evil or even as a screen has still not been renounced. Such attitudes still exist.

There are also other equally disturbing tendencies. One of them is the tendency to treat PRON bodies as a kind of competition for party bodies. Our party leadership's frequent reminders that the rebirth movement is a great chance for our society and socialist state are forgotten. People do not wish to see that PRON is not setting itself aims which clash with party policy and that the rebirth movement has arisen out of the socialist renewal program which was fully formulated at our party's ninth congress.

Thus we are dealing here with an entire complex of matters involving traditions and habits.

Similar phenomena are also occurring inside the movement. We remember the passion with which the independence and autonomy of individual PRON bodies was discussed and with what reluctance the very idea of incorporating these bodies inside the PRON structure was regarded. Right now we are encountering frequently enough the phenomenon whereby people wait for instructions and directives. Obviously this is partly the result of an inability to act independently, but it can also be partly explained by old habits. However, it is worth recalling once again that the movement is still young and that its weaknesses are the result of its youth and of the inexperience of hundreds and thousands of new activists who have no schooling in social activity behind them.

Weber: PRON is also creating new experiences in social activity compared to the other socialist countries. How are these experiences being received in the fraternal countries?

Orzechowski: We have been observing a clear development in attitudes, starting with a look from a distance, especially during the time of the first programmatic discussions, through active recognition of our experiences, right up to declared support for our experiences and the undertaking of steady cooperation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation acquainted itself with PRON activity during its visit to Poland. The leaders of the fraternal parties showed a lively interest in our movement during official party-government visits to our country. We are encountering similar interest in other socialist countries, for example in Cuba.

An expression of this interest is the fact that cooperation agreements bind us with most of the national fronts of the socialist countries. We are going to sign such agreements with Romania and Yugoslavia in the coming months. Talks with the national fronts in Asian socialist countries are at an advanced stage.

It emerges from our contacts that PRON has been recognized in these countries as an important feature of the socialist transformations in Poland. The characteristics which make it different from the national fronts in other countries have also been fully accepted.

RZECZYWISTOSC ATTACKS SCHAFF'S LATEST BOOK

AU081032 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 29 Apr 84 p 3

[Ireneusz Gwidon Kaminski article: "Part Three of A. Schaff's 'The Polish Lesson' -- Mr Adam's Obessions"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that mimeographed copies of Professor Adam Schaff's most recent book "The Polish Lesson -- Part Three" are circulating all over Poland. The book is circulating in that way because our domestic periodicals, which have been somewhat intimidated by sharp rebuttals, have stopped publishing Schaff's controversial views. As for the Vienna edition of "The Polish Lesson," it is hard put to cross the cordons into Poland.

I studied a mimeographed copy of the book with interest because I wanted to find in it views and revelations of such astounding nature that it would be a sin to ignore them. To begin with I want to stress that malice or condemnation should not be read into my words because I think that everyone has the right to have obsessions and because the age of the professor and his services for the patrons of the Roman Club do not admit of any improper tone. It is not for me to place the worthy author on the right or on the left. Let that be decided by him-that-be during the last judgment.

"The wall between the power apparatus and the people -- this wall is the alienated nature of power -- is not a new phenemenon, one connected with the promulgation of martial law. That phenomenon has been in existence throughout all the postwar period, although its intensity has varied during different periods of time. The crux of the matter is that socialism has been 'imported' into Poland, despite the fact that the objective conditions postulated for this purpose by Marxism were lacking and despite the lack of subjective conditions -- that is, of social consensus." (page 24)

That view is a hallmark of Mr Adam's various publications. In other words, in order to carry out socialist revolution it would be necessary first of all to organize a referendum to size up that "social consensus." No doubt this would have to be done by the existing capitalist apparatus of power, which is in charge of the mass media and the apparatus of oppression and which is supported by the bourgeoisie and the intermediate segments of society.

The professor regards the workers party as an association of utopians waiting for the bourgeoisie to commit suicide and for the people's consciousness to become ripe for political changes. History teaches that every revolution was initiated by a revolutionary minority, but Mr Adam teaches that such revolutions were illegal and, like the Polish revolution of 1945, should not be accepted.

It is said that Adam Schaff's books are used as prescribed training books in some Eurocommunist parties. Now I know why those parties conclude such strange compromises with their class adversaries in order to bring closer that mystic "consensus." However, while doing so they continue to lose workers votes in elections or to disintegrate as was recently the case with the PCE. There are also cases -- Chile, for example -- that our theoretician prefers to ignore. Consensus (victory in elections) was there, but the people's government was smashed. I get the impression that Mr Adam's generalizations, which are dissociated from the experience of the workers movement, help to petrify social relations instead of promoting socialist changes in them. That is why those generalizations are so readily circulated in the West. But why should Marxism be introduced into this game?

By the way, we should note that "consensuse omnium" -- the agreement of views on some issue -- is a philosophical term. In ancient times it was regarded by, say, the Stoics or Cicero as one of the criteria of truth. English philosopher John Loke questioned the correctness of that criterion as early as the 17th century. Applying that term to an analysis of social processes of the present times should be assessed as a glaring anachronism.

Part three of the "The Polish Lesson," which was written in mid-1983, also deals with the condition of the PZPR.

"The party has found itself in a state of crisis, and its dangerous internal disruption consists amoung other things in the attitude toward the dialogue with the Church -- that is, when one faction not only denies the positive worth of this dialogue, but even proclaims that it is necessary to curb and combat the Church's influence." (page 15) "The party has lost at the twists and turns of its history -- primarily during socialist construction in the postwar period -- that residue of values to which Gramsci has given the fine name of ideological-moral hegemony (he reduced the proper function of proletarian dictatorship to this hegemony). Against the background of that it becomes obvious why nationalism and racism could have appeared in a party professing the official ideology of internationalism."

Solidarity's propaganda developed identical formulations, which became the basis of the conviction that power lies in the street and that it is enough to bend down to pick it up. Following the ninth party congress and 13 December 1981, it became obvious how false that conviction was. But Mr Adam still seems to be unaware of that. As for his charge relating to nationalism and racism, it is just as absurd as that right-wing nationalist deviation was that was concocted in 1948 when Adam Schaff was an ideological oracle and was busy devising theory to the "errors and distortions" committed by the authorities of that time. But let us be just: Perhaps he regarded Poland's critical attitude toward Israel's actions or Poland's condemnation of Zionism as racism? Let me cite in that connection what Jerzy Urban, the press spokesman for the government, said at the press conference on 29 November 1983:

"How does the Polish workers movement view Zionism? It views it in a negative way. We regard Zionism as a chauvinist ideology, one that is an expression of extreme nationalism and is the basis of aggressive policy. We supported the UN resolution regarding Zionism as a kind of racism." (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 8 December 1983).

As we can see, Mr Adam has laid his charges at the wrong door. His missive should have been sent out in the direction of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, but as for the conclusions from his deliberations he has been consistent: The party that is presented in "The Polish Lesson" should have been scattered -- in his view -- to the four winds. He writes:

"An error has been committed which may have historical effects and for which it will be necessary to pay if suitable counteraction is not taken rapidly. What was that error? The error was that during that night of 12/13 December 1981 when martial law was promulgated and the existing organizations and civic rights were suspended, the party itself was not dissolved in order to liquidate that which public opinion regarded as the party's 'ballast' and to purge the field for a new party without a 'ballast.'" (page 30)

What was to be that party without a ballast? It was to be a party that would give up its programs for promoting socialist changes (because there was no social consensus), that would strengthen the influence of the Church without strengthening its own influence, that would be devoid of the leading role of the workers class, that would limit itself to ideological-moral hegemony instead of taking over power, and that would be deprived of its executive apparatus. The attacks against that apparatus (such attacks were developed in the declarations issued by "the horizontal structures") recur like an obsession in "The Polish Lesson." For example, this is what page 31 states:

"Willy-nilly the power apparatus had to look for support in what was actually left of the party -- the party apparatus. But the power apparatus has become the hostage of the party apparatus, which represents the so-called hard line. That is why the power apparatus gives in to the pressure of the aktivs, which often paralyze its liberalizing efforts and represent a different line of policy."

Mr Adam's aversion to the "party conservatives" is natural if we recall that on page 25 of his book he accuses them of mounting press attacks against his person and his works and, especially, of charging him with distorting the fundamental theses of Marxism. In other words, he who lauds Schaff is a good communist and he chides him is a hardliner and a conservative. It is a rather original criterion for classifying party members by contemplating one's own navel. Other judgements are not admitted in that connection, although "The Polish Lesson" propagates political and ideological pluralism (page 35) and extensive freedom of creative work and discussions for everyone (page 43). That is nothing new. I know a number of such liberals who reserve freedom of speech only for themselves, but assail their antagonists with clubs to knock indecent thoughts out of their heads. I have also met with the writers of pieces who, when confronted with contemptuous rebuttals, ritually wash their hands of the thing in question. But why the hands only? It would be much better to wash out their eyes in order to better see the world and, above all, themselves.

There are many things Mr Adam dislikes. He dislikes the lack of decision and the temporizing of the present governing team (page 39), the balance of power in the party and, expecially, in the Central Committee (page 40), the communist-fascist factions, which he has invented himself (page 41), the conservatives in the Higher School of Social Sciences (page 42), the protective wings spread over Club 152, which has its office in the building of Warsaw Polytechnical School (page 41), and so on and so forth. Finally he states:

"A justified question poses itself: Has the party lost all its power or has it retained it and is using it to mount an attack against the power apparatus? That is the crux of the matter." (page 42)

The voluntaristic arguments of that brilliant author -- arguments dissociated from sociopolitical realities -- remind me vividly of the enunciations and prophecies made by Stefan Bratkowski. Those arguments have the same style, the same certainty, and the same roaming high in the clouds. However, the aformentioned quotation has taken us into the regions of pure surrealism: The party attacks the power apparatus! The twists and turns of the reasoning of the man who calls himself a philosopher are incalculable indeed! His fancy competes with inconsistency, because in the first pages of his books he comes out against the conspiratorial version of the most recent history, but a little further on he suspects conspiracies and mafias everywhere -- in the party, the social organizations, and the press -- with an eagerness worthy of a better cause and thus proves that he does not intend to tolerate any differences in views on the key problems of the present times. A fine example of liberalism!

Because it looks as if part four of "The Polish Lesson" might be published, I venture to draw the author's attention to the fact that he should study PZPR documents before holding forth on the subject of the party. He should get acquainted with at least the resolutions and decisions of the ninth congress, the various Central Committee plenums, and the most recent National Conference of PZPR Delegates. It is not enough to consult a few frustrated old-age pensioners from the fifties and with the LE FIGARO correspondent if what is written is to be reliable journalism and not some chitchat between two women doing their laundry.

For the sake of accuracy I have to say that aside from the evaluations that elicit my opposition as a party member, the book in question deals with such obvious subjects as, for example, an analysis of the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary stages of Solidarity, the opposition to the Western policy of sanctions, the description of the dialogue between the power aparatus and the Church, economic problems, and so on and so forth. Unfortunately, the limits imposed on my statement make it impossible for me to air my views on the concept of "democratic socialism," which Adam Schaff opposes to real socialism, on the wrong interpretations of the results of March 1968, on the proposal for "introducing a kind of political new economic policy" (NEP), and on dozens of similar issues. I have mercifully passed over in silence the assertion that there are incentives, which do not emanate from the West, toward intervention and toward curbing or even liquidating the Polish state, because one should not hit below the belt.

Mr Adam invokes in his book the Central Party Control Commission, forgetting (which an apologist of the Church should not do) the commandment that says that one should not take the name of the Lord in vain. However, since his invocation is so loud, let him be heard. He has emerged unscathed from this discussion.

NEGOTIATIONS TO FREE KOR, SOLIDARITY MEMBERS END

NC141126 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 (AFP) -- Eleven Polish dissident leaders have decided to break off negotiations for their conditional release, according to reliable sources here. The Polish Church has been negotiating with the government since last September on behalf of four leaders of the banned human rights group KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and seven former members of the banned trade union Solidarity. The 11 have been held without trial for two and a half years. But last week some prisoners, including the historian and the KOR ideologist Adam Michnik announced that they would not negotiate their freedom and demanded either to be freed unconditionally or for their trial on charges of conspiracy against the state to be opened immediately. After secret consultations this weekend with underground leaders of Solidarity and KOR, the decision was taken to drop negotiations.

The Church was seeking to obtain the release of the dissidents in exchange for an unwritten promise by the eleven not to engage in any political activity for two and a half years, to which the primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp was to be moral guarantor. The proposal had the backing of Pope John Paul II, so long as it was accepted by all parties concerned. In return the government offered to release all political detainees -- 472 according to the latest official statistics -- by July 22, the 40th anniversary of Poland as a communist state.

OFFICIAL ON CONDITIONS FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

LD111123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Sixty-one persons sentenced by legally binding verdicts for offenses committed on political grounds are currently serving their sentences in four penitentiary institutions. They are in separate cells from those convicted for common offenses. Speaking about the conditions for serving sentences in one of the institutions -- in Barczewo -- by nine such persons, Colonel Henryk Skolik, deputy chairman of the Central Board of Penitentiary Institutions, said that disciplinary measures as envisaged in the appropriate regulations are being applied to these persons only as an unpleasant and unavoidable consequence of various occurrences of their breaching the regulations and sometimes even of provocative behaviour. These measures have to be applied in view of elementary requirements of discipline and order which are in force in every penitentiary institution. They have no connection whatsoever with the names of the prisoners and the views they hold.

GLEMP: CHURCH-STATE COOPERATION POSSIBLE

LD131732 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] In accordance with the more than 700-year-old tradition, church ceremonies in honor of Saint Stanislaw have taken place in Krakow. The ceremonies began with a procession from Wawel Castly to the monastery on Skalka, where is a crypt for great Poles who rendered service to the nation's history and culture. During mass, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, delivered the homily. Recalling the conflict in the 11th century between the king, Boleslaw the Bold, and the bishop of Krakow, Stanislaw, the primate pointed out that, in accordance with the decisions of the Second Vatican Council, the Church comes out in favor of a model of relations with the state which assumes cooperation, but respect for own separate characters. In a Marxist state is cooperation between the Church and state authorities, in the name of the common public weal, possible, Jozef Glemp asked and then answered: Yes, because in Poland the climate of national accord and cooperation has matured.

COMMISSION DEBATES DRUG ADDICTION PROBLEM

LD121117 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Warsaw is more exposed to the peril of drug addiction than any other place in Poland. Already about 3,500 hardened drug addicts and approximately 40,000 people who are dependent on drugs have been registered here. The issue of combatting the phenomenon of drug addiction was debated during a session of the Commission for Combating Social Pathology and Forming Legal Consciousness Among Citizens which forms part of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline. There was a great deal of criticism of the laws on drug addiction. The need to speed up work on preventing this form of pathology was emphasized. It was also pointed out that educational authorities and teachers devote scant attention to this problem.

CEAUSECU'S VISIT TO SYRIA CONLUDES 11 MAY

Meets With PNC's Al-Fahum

AU111104 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu received in Damascus Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

Expressing warm thanks for being received, Khalid al-Fahum expressed gratitude for the consistent and continuous support granted by Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to the Palestinian cause and to the assertion of the Palestinians' right to independent statehood.

Reasserting Romania's position on a solution in the Middle East, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended intensified efforts to achieve, through political means, a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the area, and stressed the need to consolidate the unity of the PLO and the cooperation among Arab countries, in the interests of the free and independent development of all peoples in the area, including the Palestinians, and of peace and security in that part of the world. The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks With Al-Asad End

AU111901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 11/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of Syria, conducted a new round of talks in Damascus, on Friday morning.

The representatives of the two sides in the Romanian-Syrian Joint Governmental Commission on Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration informed Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad of the talks they conducted and agreements reached in recent days on solving problems related to further developing the economic collaboration and cooperation, as well as of the initiation of new actions to amplify cooperation and enhance the volume of trade.

The two heads of party and state asked the Romanian-Syrian Joint Governmental Commission to make further efforts to find the most adequate ways and means for a steadfast promotion of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration and cooperation upon mutually advantageous bases, in the spirit of the understandings and orientations reached at summit level. The sides pointed out this to meet the interests of both countries and peoples, of international peace and collaboration.

During the talks, further opinions were exchanged on current international issues. President Hafiz al-Asad showed in detail Syria's position on the Middle East conflict and its developments, on the ways and means for the settlement of the very complex and serious problems that have accumulated in the area. He appreciated the efforts made by Romania, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for a peaceful solution to these problems.

President Nicolae Ceausescu re-stated on that occasion too Romania's consistent position on the ways to be taken for the negotiation of a global, durable and just peace in the Middle East leading to the Israeli's troops' withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its legitimate right to self-determination, including the formation of its own national state. Likewise, the president of Romania stressed the need for a peaceful settlement of all disputed issues and conflicts between states.

In their exchange of opinions the two presidents highlighted that on the main, fundamental problems the stances of Romania and Syria are resembling or very close, this offering all possibilities for an intensification of an active collaboration between the two countries in the world life.

The two presidents resolved to continue consultation and exchanges of views in to help a continuous strengthening of the good Romanian-Syrian relations, to the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, collaboration and peace in the Middle East and throughout the world.

At the conclusion of talks President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked once more for the warm, friendly reception enjoyed in the Syrian Arab Republic and addressed all the friendly Syrian people his cordial salute alongside best wishes of progress, prosperity and peace.

Returns to Bucharest

AU111712 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu returned home this evening from their visits to Pakistan and Syria. The Romanian head of state was accompanied on these visits by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials. On their arrival, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by members and candidate members of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, by members of the State Council and the government, by leaders of central institutions and mass and public organizations, and by generals. Representatives of the Embassies of Pakistan and Syria in Bucharest were also present.

The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was festively adorned by this occasion. The official airport hall displayed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's portrait between our party and state flags. Many Bucharest inhabitants present at the airport cheered prolongedly for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, thus expressing full satisfaction at the results of the visits to Pakistan and Syria and at this new and important mission of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ZHIVKOV DURING FLIGHT

AU091713 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 May 84 p 1

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

In flying over the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria I have the great pleasure to convey to you my most friendly greetings and best wishes for your good health and happiness, as well as for the health and happiness of the friendly neighboring Bulgarian people, who are achieving further successes in building the socialist society and in their country's socioeconomic development.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and countries will steadily develop in the interest of friendship among the peoples, on the basis of understanding, and on the basis of the decisions adopted during our meetings and talks to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the general line of socialist understanding and peace in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

RCP'S DOBRESCU MEETS WITH PRI OFFICIAL

AU092114 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 84 p 6

[Text] Cordial greetings and best wishes were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, to the leadership of the Italian Republican Party [RPI] and to its general secretary, Giovanni Spadolini.

After thanks were expressed for the message on behalf of the PRI general secretary, warm greetings were conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for success and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The exchange of messages took place during the meeting between Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Aristide Gunnella, member of the PRI Directorate.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive friendly relations between the two parties and expressed their common desire to develop and expand them in the future in the belief that this contributes to strengthening friendship between the two countries and peoples, and serves the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The meeting was attended by Ion Constantinescu, Romanian ambassador to Italy.

CAPISI?U MEETS SOMALIA'S PRESIDENT IN MOGADISHU

AU101536 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Mogadishu AGERPRES 10/05/1984 -- The president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mohamed Siad Barre, received a Romanian economic delegation led by Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state, chief of the Food Industry Department. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Somali head of state.

During the interview reference was made to the stage of implementing the provisions of the documents convenanted during the RCP and Romanian state leader's visit to Somalia in July 1983.

The Romanian delegation also had interviews with the minister of national planning and with executives of other ministries. At the end of the visit an aide memoire was signed regarding the stage in the attainment of the Romanian-Somali cooperation objectives.

RCP'S COMAN RECEIVED BY MALTA PRESIDENT, OTHERS

AU281937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Valletta AGERPRES 28/4/1984 -- Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to Malta, was received by the president of that country, Agatha Barbara. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Maltese head of state.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the manysided Romanian-Maltese relations and at the way in which the agreements and understandings reached at top level are translated into fact.

During the interview between the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Ion Coman and the delegation of the Malta Labour Party led by D. Ronald, leader of that party, views were exchanged on the activity and current concerns of the two parties, on the development prospects of the fine relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Malta Labour Party, between the Romanian and Maltese peoples. Aspects were also approached of the international situation.

The Romanian delegation also conducted talks with the minister of foreign affairs of that country, with J. Borg, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Malta, and G. Agius, general secretary of that confederation.

Meets Maltese Vice Premier

AU022006 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness were extended to Dom Mintoff, leader of the Malta Labor Party and Malta's prime minister, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Friendly greetings and best wishes for personal health and happiness were in turn extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Dom Mintoff as well as wishes for success to the Romanian people in building socialism in their country.

The exchange of messages occurred during the meeting in Valletta between Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, with Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, deputy leader of the Malta Labor Party and senior deputy prime minister of the Maltese Government. During the meeting the sides expressed the common desire to further work to implement measures established at summit level and to expand ties of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic and trade fields. The sides also noted that possibilities exist to deepen economic relations and trade exchanges and to develop bilateral cooperation, to the benefit of the Romanian and Maltese peoples and in the interest of world peace and cooperation.

The sides also exchanged views on topical international issues.

USSR'S DECISION ON NONPARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS

Political Motives

AU131939 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 13 May 84

[Report from Moscow by Bogoljub Lacmanovic, Zagreb Vjesnik correspondent, from a "Sunday at 10" program feature on the USSR's nonparticipation in the Olympic games]

[Text] The basic premise of all Soviet official commentaries explaining Moscow's decision not to send its athletes to the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles is that the White House wants to exploit the Olympic games for its political aims, for self-advertisement and self-aggrandizement, and at the same time to expose the Soviet athletes, and thus the Soviet state to humiliation and insults.

Pushing Reagan's election campaign and its disturbed relations with Washington into the foreground, and placing the possible physical danger to the Soviet athletes only second, Moscow no longer hides that the poltical motives were decisive for its decision to boycott the games in America. Moscow is not sending its athletes to Los Angeles, and almost all of its poltical and military allies will do the same.

The question arises, of course, of how the athletes feel sandwiched between politics and the bloc division of the world. According to what is published in the Soviet press, the Soviet athletic champions fully support the decision of its country. We are prepared for the games, but we will not travel to Los Angeles because we would be exposed there to pressure and provocations, Tamara Bykova, the high jump record holder, says. Nadezda Bikerova, absolute world champion in gymnastics, adds: For us, the Los Angeles games would not only be himiliating, but also dangerous. Wrestler [name indistict] says: We are not afraid of the danger, but I am against the games in an atmosphere of terror. The famous former basketball champion Sergey Belov says: The United States wants to transform the sports arena into an area of political intrigues. I am very sorry for the Soviet athletes, waterpolo players, and others who, through the will of the Washington administration, have been deprived of the possibility of competing in the Olympics. I am convinced that our Olympic committee could not adopt any other decision.

Regardless of this support, however, it is quite certain that the Soviet athletes find this missing of the Olympic games difficult. The Olympic games, records, and the medals won bring them privileges and titles, which are backed by financial reward.

Wishes for USSR Reevaluation

AU111508 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 84 p 2

[R. Bajalski commentary: "Anti-Olympic Games"]

[Text] The die have once again been cast against the Olympic spirit and the gathering of the athletes of the world. After the stunted 1980 Olympics in Moscow, we will have -- it seems -- a stunted Olympics in Los Angeles this summer. Undesirable anti-Olympic games are thus being continued, in which the main and unglorious competitors are the two sports and state superpowers.

The underlying facts of the anti-Olympic events are well known. The Americans boycotted the Olympics in Moscow because of "Afghanistan," and the Soviet refrain from going to the Olympics in Los Angeles because of their belief that "the security" of their athletes "is not guaranteed."

The reasons for the boycott and nonparticipation has not acted, and do not act, as justified convincing, or unbridgeable. The American step 4 years ago did not liberate Afghanistan from the presence of the Soviet troops. The personal integrity of the Soviet athletes in Los Angeles -- we could believe -- could be ensured through reliable guarantees of the legal state. It was legitimate to request the hosts of the summer games to provide valid proof of this. The effort of this kind was replaced by the Soviets withdrawing their participation. Thus the two big powers -- big powers in sports and in other fields -- closed the vicious circle of anti-Olympic games.

The whole world, of course, reacts with regret because the Soviet decision cuts down the games and because -- after the American boycott 4 years ago -- it again divides the athletes of the world. It will be difficult to the hosts of the games at this time to make excuses for all the unpleasant challenges to expected Soviet guests, challenges that did occur on American soil and that did not completely disappear by yesterday. It will also not be easy for the Soviets to defend their decision to refrain from going. However, this is not all that important. It is also not all that important who "among the public" will blame whom more -- for the present failure and the ones 4 years ago -- as it is sad and regrettable that the Olympic flame will once again be reduced, and even stifled, and that the intensified friction between the two superpowers have penetrated deeply into the Olympic gatherings. By the logic of things, to the extent that political clashes have been decisive in undermining the games, the undermined games in turn will ruin the already shaky political relations among the big powers, if not more. Contrary to the Olympic ideals and traditions, the present anti-Olympic clash between the Americans and the Soviets will provoke a separation of athletes on a wider scale, according to the well-trodden practice of the bloc "rules of the game." The Olympic games that were born to join the athletes of this world, to overcome most easily the state, political, religiou and ideological borders or obstacles, have unfortunately become a cold weapon of politics that divides and confronts.

Athletes from any country whatever cannot rejoice at all this in the least. They will all be saddened everywhere, including that American and the Soviet competitor who at the Sarajevo winter Olympic games had their picture taken, "for history," embracing each other and holding their national flags in their hands. At the bottom of their hearts they will never agree with the cruel non-Olympic fact that politics have become the greatest obstacle to their meeting again.

It is in the nature of people that they resist anything that does not make them happy. Therefore, one hears it said in the world that -- as improbable as this may be -- everythi possible be done so that the Soviets may reexamine their decision not to participate in the games. Who would not join such wishes!

Concern, Regret: No Winners

AU111346 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 84 p 2

[Slobodan Pavlovic commentary: "Everybody Loses"]

[text] Once upon a time, wars were interrupted for the sake of the Olympic games. Nowadays it is different: One goes to war for the sake of the Olympic games and fires the heaviest propaganda weapons. The nonsense of the proposition that sports can be divorced from politics is confirmed from day to day, from year to year, from one Olympiad to another. Montreal in 1976 was boycotted by newly liberated African countries, Moscow in 1980 was stunted by the American Administration of the day which dragged with it over 30 allies and those who thought alike, and it appears that Los Angeles will be similarly bruised in 1984.

The USSR has already announced its decision that its athletes will not be participating in the July forum of sports, friendship, rapprochement, and better understanding among people, and it is now only a question of time before some 15 countries that follow the Moscow policy and will probably also do so now decide on this step in principle, in the name of defending the Olympic spirit and the charger of this universal sports movement.

The political decision on the Soviet sportsmen not participating in the summer Olympic games -- with the aggravation and complications that it will inevitably entail -- had not been unexpected at all in these dangerous cold war times, which are characterized in the relations between the two superpowers by a more and more pronounced blockade of the existing roads of mutual communications and agreement. The stunted athletic spectacle in Los Angeles is the latest and very important stone in this mosaic of mutual recrimination, challenges, and further alienation; a mosaic that has hardly ever been darker in these postwar times, and has had less chance to begin to be transformed into a picture of a brighter global prospect, which everybody is interested in and agrees with, on paper...

The July Olympic contests (with full participation) offered an excellent opportunity, in this gloom of current international thunderstorms, for a transformation into an exceptional performance which would by far exceed its sports framework and would help to restore the bridges of cooperation among people, states, groups, and systems to which they belong. Sarajevo 1984 showed what is expected and what Los Angeles 1984 should be like: a peak manifestation -- both organizationally and in competition -- of a 4-year cycle and of a spirit and a movement that not only symbolizes but also rests on peace, understanding, love, and friendship among all the peoples and all the countries. The Moscow decision to abandon the Olympic games (regardless of the cause, the organized inflaming of a peculiar anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria in the Californian sports capital, which does not fit in at all with the customs of Olympic hospitality and with the principles on which the charter of the Olympic movement rests) is one of those moves that make everybody a loser. It causes regret, but it also causes concern because it clearly indicates -- it could not do so more clearly -- how illusory it is to expect, at least in the near future, any noticeable improvement in the international climate which was expected with the lighting of the Olympic fire in Los Angeles in 1984.

SREBRIC, USSR TRADE OFFICIAL COOPERATION TALKS

LD111058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav vice-premier and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation received here today (Thursday) Soviet First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Deputy Co-chairman of the Committee Gennadiy Zhuravlev. Srebric and Zhuravlev discussed questions relating to bilateral economic cooperation and the next, 22nd session of the committee scheduled for the end of June this year in Moscow. The meeting was attended by Yugoslav Government member Jon Srbovan.

MARKOVIC ADDRESSES GREEK PASOK CONGRESS

LD111038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Athens, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The First Congress of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], following the political report by President of the Greek ruling party Andreas Papandreou and the election of the working bodies, continued its formal session with greetings conveyed to the PASOK top gathering by heads of delegations on behalf of their parties and liberation movements.

Greeting the congress on behalf of the LCY and the SAWPY, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, noted that Yugoslav-Greek relations are successfully developing and that the parties and political organizations of the two countries have a significant role to play in nurturing and enriching the contents of the friendly and good-neighborly relations. Dragosavac stressed the readiness of the LCY and SAWPY for further cooperation with PASOK, in the conviction that it would significantly contribute to even better acquaintanceship and understanding between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece who share a common destiny in the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

"The crisis of international political and economic relations, Dr Dusan Dragosavac continued, has reached worrying proportions. The intensified confrontation between superpowers and blocs is a direct threat to world peace and security. The arms race, as well, which has recently assumed increasingly dangerous dimensions, particularly with the installation of new nuclear missiles on our continent and in the close neighborhood of our two countries, is also gaining in intensity. This represents an alarming threat to peace and security of our region, Europe, and all of mankind.

"Apart from that, the world today is in a grave economic crisis caused by the unequal international economic and political relations, a crisis that deprives the poor majority of mankind of significant opportunities to resolve the accumulated problems of economic, social and cultural development.

"Under such international conditions, local wars and crises, overt and armed interventions -- the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said -- have led to numerous conflicts and crisis flashpoints which dangerously threaten world peace. It is by the events in the Mediterranean region, in which we live, that many negative features of the international situation are manifested. The situation in the Middle East, where conflicts and foreign interference continue, which represents a direct threat to the legitimate national interests of the countries of this region, is extremely worrying. The crux of the Middle East crisis is certainly the unresolved issue of respect for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to form their own state under the leadership of the PLO as their only legitimate representative."

In Dragosavac's words, "the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the nonaligned Republic of Cyprus are exposed to the most direct threat. Attempts to fragment the Republic of Cyprus and the unilateral act of proclaiming the "independence" of the northern part of the island are unacceptable. Yugoslavia consistently backs the efforts for a lasting and just solution of the Cyprus question in the interest of both communities in Cyprus, on the foundations of UN resolutions and the Nonaligned Movement.

Under such complex international conditions, Dragosavac said, it is necessary that all peaceloving, progressive, and democratic forces work even more resolutely for the establishment and [word indistinct] of lasting peace and comprehensive equitable international cooperation, based on respect for the legitimate interests of all peoples and countries, without domination, diktat, or outside interference.

The experiences of parties and movements of progressive and socialist orientation in the Mediterranean countries in strengthening the efforts to turn this region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation represent a good example which indicates the possibilities for constructive cooperation by (?progressive) forces in the world in order to achieve these goals.

Yugoslavia expects the Conference of Progressive Parties and Movements of the Mediterranean in Belgrade in July this year to be an opportunity for agreement on future directions and forms of joint multilateral and bilateral action to create prerequisites for the development and prosperity of our region.

We are also convinced that Yugoslavia and Greece, together with other Balkan countries, must continue their efforts aimed at realizing the aspiration of all peoples of our region of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, security, and comprehensive equitable cooperation, free from nuclear arms..."

The LCY and SAWPY, Dusan Dragosavac continued, have backed and are backing the efforts to develop democratic cooperation, creative quest, and democratic dialogue in national and international frameworks, along the paths of struggle for socialism and social progress in line with the specific conditions of the country in which each individual movement operates. In this the LCY and SAWPY proceed from the conviction that differences in attitudes and different paths in the construction of every society advocated by individual parties do not represent an obstacle to successful cooperation. "We have been and remain open to a criticial analysis of our country and the revolution and we have just as an attentive attitude to the experience of others," Dragosavac stressed.

The member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed at the end of his speech that any oppression of a people by another is alien to Yugoslavia. All Yugoslav nations and nationalities enjoy the same rights and duties. Yugoslavia's working class and working people are continuing the construction of self-managing socialism begun with Tito, which has been affirmed in our specific conditions as the irreplaceable path of political, economic, and social development of our country.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC MEETS WITH PAPANDREOU

LD122119 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Athens, May 12 (TANJUG) -- Greek socialist leader Andreas Papandreou has paid tribute to the consistent support extended by Yugoslav socio-political organisations to the efforts of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and other progressive and democratic forces in Greece for peace, equitable cooperation, and security in the Balkans, the Mediterranean, and the world at large.

The PASOK leader met League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency member Dusan Dragosavac and Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Presidency member Franc Setinic today (Saturday). The Yugoslav officials are attending the First PASOK Congress.

Papandreou and his guests exchanged views on ways of furthering and diversifying cooperation between Yugoslav socio-political organisations and PASOK. They said that this cooperation is a major component of the overall good-neighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. Dragosavac and Setinc underlined the proximity of the views of the LCY, Socialist Alliance, and PASOK on key world problems.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DELEGATION ARRIVES 12 MAY

LD122034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG) -- A French Communist Party delegation, headed by party Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Maxime Gremetz, arrived here today (Saturday) at the invitation of the Yugoslav party Central Committee. The guests were welcomed at Belgrade airport by party Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic and Central Committee Presidency Executive Secretary Vlado Janzic.

Vidic Meets With Gremetz

LD132008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- The international situation and movements in the international workers' and progressive movement and the activities of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the French Communist Party (PCF) were themes discussed during a talk between LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic and French Communist Party Secretary and Politburo member Maxime Gremetz. Gremetz is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Presidency.

During the talk, the growing responsibility of all progressive, democratic forces and peaceful countries for an increased engagement in the fight for peace, a halt to the arms race, the revival of detente, new international relations, and equally-based international cooperation were stressed. Both sides stressed the interest and readiness for the further promotion of the highly developed relations between the LCY and the PCF.

ENVOY, LEBANESE PREMIER KARAMI TALK IN BEIRUT

LD121455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1134 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 12 (TANJUG) -- Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami today, Friday, informed Yugoslav Ambassador to Lebanon Dragoslav Pejic about the measures being undertaken by the National Unity government for the settlement of the Lebanese problems, and voiced optimism as to their turning out to be a success.

Yugoslav-Lebanese relations are developing favourably, said Karami. He told the Yugoslav ambassador that he acknowledged highly Yugoslavia's role in the world and in the Movement of Nonalignment. Karami said that the two countries' relations could be largely promoted by Yugoslav enterprises' participation in Lebanon's reconstruction.

Karami voiced the desire that Yugoslavia and Lebanon should continue their successful bilateral cooperation and that within the Nonaligned Movement. He said that Yugoslavia is an old and proven firend of Arab countries.

SPILJAK RECEIVES EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

LD112147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak received today, Friday, Dr Khalil Badawi, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's personal envoy. On this occasion Badawi delivered a message from President Mubarak to Mika Spiljak. Reports are that the message relates to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

In the talk during which Yugoslav Assistant Foreign Secretary Dmitar Janevski and Egyptian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Mamduh Mustafa 'Abd ar-Razzaq were present, concern was stated with the continuation of the conflict between the two nonaligned countries. In relation to this, the need was stressed for the Movement of Non-Alignment action towards putting an end to the conflict and reaching a peaceful solution on the basis of principles of the policy of non-alignment. During his stay in Belgrade, Dr. Badawi was also received by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov. In the ensuing talk a number of questions of mutual interest were discussed.

SECURITY SERVICE'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD132014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- The 40th anniversary of the founding of the state Security Service in Yugoslavia was markedwith formal meetings, culture and sports events throughout the country.

The meetings and events were held to commemorate May 13, 1944, the date when Marshal Tito, the supreme commander of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, issued an order on the founding of a special organization for the protection of the revolution and the new state which was still in the process of formation.

Tito's order was an act legalizing a service whose roots reach more deeply in the history and activity of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, and whose members had to fight in the prewar period against agents, provocateurs, and spies of the then monarcho-fascist dictatorial regime.

Decisions to step up work on security, especially on the liberated territories where power was in the hands of people's liberation committees, were being taken on several occasions during the revolution and the liberation war. A decision to that effect was adopted already in September 1941.

At present the state Security Service is fighting successfully against all kinds of subversive, espionage, and other activities directed against Yugoslavia and its citizens.

The service and the Internal Affairs Service of Yugoslavia as a whole -- which combats crime and takes care about the maintenance of law and order, traffic safety etc. -- have highly trained personnel and up-to-date equipment, and their methods are based on the latest achievements in criminology and other sciences.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING FOR SECURITY SERVICES

LD120704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- The festive meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the foundation and work of the security organs and services was held in the Sava Center this evening.

The meeting was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and members of the Presidium; Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Presidency; representatives of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, the SAWPY Federal Conference, the Yugoslav People's Army, sociopolitical organizations; members of the Security Service, and other guests.

After the playing of the national anthem, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, spoke about the foundation and work of the security organs and services.

Following Stane Dolanc's speech, an artistic performance was given by choruses, actors, and musicians.

DOLANC INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY SERVICE SITUATION

LD090104 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0748 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Security Service of the new Yugoslavia, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, has received Mladen Trnski, Zagreb radio and television editor, and answered several questions relating to the origins, development, and work of the Security Service.

[Trnski] On several occasions, Comrade Dolanc, you have drawn attention to some misconceptions about social self-protection. What are these misconceptions?

[Dolanc] There are several misguided concepts of social self-protection. For example, that it is only a watchman service, or that it only opposes external aggression, that only certain forums are concerned with protection and not all citizens and their organizations and communities, and so on.

Recently a foreign newspaper expounded the thesis that we are all responsible for security in the sense that the Yugoslavs are creating a society of spies. They do not understand or do not want to understand that our society, under conditions in which social property is the prevailing property relation in society, is founded on the power of the working class, nations, and nationalities, and that they in fact defend themselves. There is not the existence of the regime on the one hand and the people on the other. In our country the people are the regime because we are all self-managers. Therefore it is the responsibility of each of us that, as members of the self-managing community, in addition to taking advantage of our rights, we also carry out our self-managing responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is carrying out self-protection duties in the broadest sense of the world.

[Trnski] In this connection the development of awareness of this social obligation is very important. Is there any change here?

[Dolanc] Very positive changes are gradually occurring in this area. Our people's sense of responsibility is beginning to increase. This is, of course, understandable, because they are playing an increasing role in social life, in decisionmaking. For example, the Sarajevo Olympics, such a major international manifestation, with an enormous number of foreigners from all over the world taking part, took place without a single security problem. Bosnia-Hercegovina was able to achieve this because they relied on the thousands of members of the organized self-protection populace. We could list other similar examples in numerous areas of our social life.

It can, however, be said that social self-protection is still not sufficiently effective in the area of the protection of social property. This is one of the reasons why economic crime is increasing. A certain section of our people have the same attitude towards social property as there was once towards state property, as though it were property which does not belong to everyone. This is reflected in the fact that economic crime is largely detected by the Security Service and to a lesser extent by workers' controls, self-managing organs, inspection services, and so on.

[Trnski] The silent war, the so-called special war against Yugoslavia has virtually been waged for 40 years. Is it decreasing or increasing?

[Dolanc] In certain situations that war is increasing. Now, when we are in a delicate economic situation, the enemies of our country are attempting to exploit this and strengthen their subversive activity.

The intelligence war of countries with aggressive hegemonistic and other aims has become even dirtier. Various means and methods are employed. Sometimes the official policy of a country is friendly, while its intelligence service is developing various activities in order to achieve its penetration and influence. This has taken the form of attacks against important aspects of our political and economic life. We are facing increased aggression on the part of these services towards our country. In the past 2 years we have uncovered 29 cases of classic espionage. The main interest is in our economic situation, intranational relations, the sociopolitical leadership, the situation in our Armed Forces, the Security Service, and so on.

Anti-Yugoslav emigre groups have also become more aggressive. We know that they have distributed thousands of leaflets calling on tourists not to visit Yugoslavia. They assessed that this would inflict a blow on our stabilization policies, because of the reduction in foreign currency receipts. However, as we know they are not succeeding in this.

The "special war" also has other forms, such as the attempt to disseminate various untruths and spread doubts about the LC, the revolution, and Comrade Tito, and to destroy intranational relations. The political intrigues which appear from time to time in society and various newspapers are calculated to upset the public and sow mistrust. This is happening at a time when our society needs to work harder and more sensibly, and not to be taken in by insinuations and manipulation.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 8 May carries a 3-minute recorded passage of statement by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, in his interview to Zagreb Television on the 40th anniversary of the security services. The Belgrade Domestic version of the preceding passage reads:

[Begin Dolanc recording] I can say that, during the past 2 years, we have uncovered 29 cases of classical espionage. These were attacks, so to speak, on important points and elements of our social, political, and economic life. The number alone attests to the fact that there exists a certain aggressiveness toward our country. The main interest in this connection is represented by our economic situation, events in intranational relations, the situation in the leadership, the Army, and so forth and so on.

[Second, we note a certain aggressiveness on the part of our emigres. It is known that, for instance, emigre groups have issued hundreds, thousands of leaflets calling on foreign tourists not to go to Yugoslavia for their summer vacations because they believe that this would be a direct attack on the stabilization policy: There would be no foreign exchange. Moreover, these emigre groups continue to prepare diversionist actions. They have actually been preparing them, as I have said, for 40 years now, but they have succeeded in carrying out very little. One person who came the year before last was arrested and sentenced to death; he was the one who attempted to cause explosions along our coast.

[Well, this special warfare also has other forms, such as the attempts at disseminating various untruths, spreading doubts about the LC, the revolution, and Comrade Tito, and provoking intranational conflicts. One often feels and at times we are able also to prove that all this comes from certain centers against Yugoslavia.

[The political intrigues that appear in society from time to time and various sensationalist news reports that are launched -- all this is calculated to upset the public, to upset people in a certain way in the period in which we now live, in a period when what is needed above all is to work as much, as wisely, and as calmly as possible and not to be deceived by such threats, such manipulations, or such intrigues that exist.

[I think that in this struggle against this special warfare, the Security Services can play a great role. However, an ever greater role can be played by our self-managing organs and our sociopolitical organizations with serious, responsible, and open political work and dialogue. I think, for instance, that a very important element of the struggle against special warfare is working publicly, that is, as far as possible we should publicly state all our problems and difficulties to enable the people to know the truth. [end recording]]

[Trnski] How should we struggle against such phenomena?

[Dolanc] In this struggle the Security Service can play a certain role. However, an ever greater role can be played by our sociopolitical organizations and self-managing organs through serious, responsible, and open political work. I consider that a very effective way of opposing such phenomena is working publically, that is as far as possible, our problems and difficulties should be publically presented so that the people know the truth. In this way many intrigues and manipulations will fall flat.

[Trnski] Many countries in the world have serious problems with acts of terrorism. What are the experiences of our security aervice in this connection?

[Dolanc] There are few countries in the world which have suffered as much from various forms of terrorism as ours. We have lost almost 2,000 members of the Security Service and more than 1,000 members of the Yugoslav National Defense Corps in the struggle against banditry and other forms of terrorism. This is why we have always taken a very principled stand against terrorism. We proceed from the principle that the struggle against terrorism will only be effective if it is regarded as a criminal act and if it is firmly eradicated regardless of its hue. If we look more closely at the background to individual terrorist acts, it can be seen that it is not a question of a political act, but of common murder, very often for money. The fact is that today there are practically no completely independent terrorist organizations. More or less all of them are manipulated by some intelligence service. Terrorist organizations are linked to organizations concerned with the smuggling of drugs, weapons, gold, counterfeit money, and so on.

Perpetrators of terrorism from the ranks of anti-Yugoslav facist emigre groups are also increasingly taking part in the activity of the criminal underground and employing Mafia-like methods. Our service has for example, in the past 2 years confiscated over 200 luxury cars which were smuggled into the country from abroad. The numbers of the engines and chassis had been altered and so on, and some had been sold in the Middle East. These cars had been stolen in the West, mostly in the FRG, and the organization of this activity is largely led by individuals from the ranks of the anti-Yugoslav emigre groups. They are still at large even though their responsibility has been established.

[Trnski] Are there any changes in the attitude of some countries toward so-called international terrorism?

[Dolanc] Some countries used to be prepared to struggle against terrorism if it disturbed their peace, but if it threatens someone else outside of their ideological system, then they tolerated it and even assisted it. That is why there have been cases of so-called red terrorists being resolutely persecuted while black terrorists were tolerated. However, I would say that in recent years there have been certain changes in this respect, because it is gradually being realized what terrorism really is.

[Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 9 May on page 4 carries a 3,000-word report by K. Bijelic on the interview granted by Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, to Zagreb television on 8 May. The BORBA version of the preceding passage on terrorism reads:

["We proceed from the premise that the struggle against terrorism is possible only if terrorism is comprehended as a criminal act and if one struggles with equal intensity, so to speak, against all shades of terrorism. A dilemma always exists here: What is a liberation war and what is terrorism? Well, I think that a line can be drawn very precisely between these two concepts, particularly since international terrorism has assumed such forms that it is now quite clear that it is a matter of simple violence and that a large number of so-called terrorist organizations in essence are killing for money. We often read in the newspapers how a terrorist act is perpetrated here, and another there, and an organization then issues a statement assuming responsibility ... However, when you know the background of it, you see that it is not a matter of any political act, but that it is a matter of simple murder.

["There are a few facts that now characterize terrorism in the world. First, there is practically no terrorist organization that is independent. More or less every one of these terrorist organizations is manipulated by an intelligence service of a large country. Second, terrorist organizations of all shades have mutual links. Third, all terrorist organizations are virtually linked to organizations that are concerned with international smuggling of drugs, arms, gold, and so forth, and this alone indicates what this modern 'terrorism' is.

["It took a long time for some countries to realize what terrorism is. They were prepared to struggle against terrorism that disturbs their peace. If somebody disturbs somebody else, outside their borders, or even more, outside their -- so to speak -- ideological system, then he is progressive, he is not a terrorist...There have been cases that so-called red terrorists were sharply persecuted, but so-called black terrorists were at least tolerated if not more than that. However, there has been an evolution to a certain degree in this respect in the past year."]

[Trnski] From time to time there is speculation on the part of the Western press about the alleged activities of the "Yugoslav Secret Police" and its "operations abroad."

[Dolanc] I believe that this is a constituent part of a campaign against Yugoslavia which from time to time takes on somewhat broader dimensions. This does not surprise us in the least however, because they do not only talk about that. For almost 40 years they have said and written all kinds of things about us.

The basic source of such rumors are the Yugoslav emigre groups. For 40 years its leaders have constantly threatened and made promises as to what they would do against our country and our people. They have now become old men, and have achieved nothing. What are their prospects? For 40 years they have been talking, threatening, attacking, announcing, and promising that they will soon "begin," that victory is within reach, that Yugoslavia will break up.

Of course, nothing has come of this. The country is developing and, regardless of the problems and the mistakes which we make, it still has an increasingly important place and role in the world.

Since they are not achieving their plans and promises, mutual disagreements, intrigues, and suspicions are appearing among the emigres, usually resulting in mutual quarrels, settling of accounts, and physical liquidations.

This example is an illustration of this: A few months ago, a Yugoslav emigre was killed abroad. A great deal was written about how this was carried out by the Yugoslav secret police. However, the son of this emigre recently went to our embassy and said that for the right money he would reveal everything about the situation in anti-Yugoslav emigre groups. He was told at our embassy that we do not deal with such matters. He was advised to return to his country, to settle his affairs, and to continue to live peacefully in Yugoslavia. He rejected this, but said: "Nevertheless, if you reconsider, I am prepared for millions to work for you and to tell you everything that I know." However, this same person has also accused our service of killing his father.

[Trnski] How would you briefly describe the security situation in our country, Comrade Dolanc?

[Dolanc] In recent years the security in our country has been largely conditional upon general social and political trends, on relations in our society, and the international situation. The economic difficulties in the country on the one hand, and the exacerbation of the international, economic, and political situation on the other have played into the hands of forces which are active against our system from dogmatic-bureaucratic, nationalistic, and liberalistic positions. They have been increasingly openly and aggressively attempting to influence the political mood of our citizens, above all by sowing mistrust in socialist self-management, the policies of the LCY, and our sociopolitical leadership.

However, the security situation in our country is basically stable. It should be stressed that our working people and citizens, even under difficult conditions, manifest high awareness, understanding of the difficulties which face our socialist community, and profound loyalty to the system of socialist self-management and the achievements of the revolution. By way of illustration, I would simply like to emphasize the fact that during the past year, despite the major difficulties in the economy and the drop in the living standard, fewer work stoppages were recorded than in earlier periods.

This, of course, should not delude us so that we underestimate the dangers to our security. The situation will, to a large extent, depend on our success in resolving our internal social and economic problems and contradictions, and in our effectiveness in implementing the policy of economic stabilization.

[Trnski] After what happened in Kosovo and the experiences gained from that, the question arises as to what the situation is like now in this province of ours.

[Dolanc] As was assessed in the debate on the realization of the LCY platform, the situation in Kosovo is improving. The Security Services in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have the situation under control. They have confirmed this by the results they have achieved. For example, the organization which caused several explosions in Pristina and its environs has been uncovered. The organization was linked with an organization of irredentists in Switzerland that sent it weapons and explosives. Another organization that was planning cruder methods has also been uncovered. All this shows that the Security Service in Kosovo has significantly increased its capability in the past 3 years.

I can say that last year, and the beginning of this year, units of the militia which have been kept there since the counterrevolutionary events have been withdrawn from Kosovo. Now the Security Service of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo takes care of his own security in the province.

[Trnski] Does that mean that there are not likely to be any excesses in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo?

[Dolanc] I am sure that it is unlikely that any excesses of any great extent will occur, that is, any that could present a more serious threat to the security situation in Kosovo. However, that is only one side of the problem. The situation in Kosovo cannot be resolved by security measures alone. It requires above all serious economic and political action.

[Trnski] What is in fact the total extent of political crime in Yugoslavia?

[Dolanc] If we do not include judicial measures taken against Albanian nationalists and irredentists, then political crime accounts for 0.2 percent of the total volume of crime. That is essentially a negligible percentage, and is good because it is proof of the openness of our society. However, there is a certain opportunism in political action against those who impudently attack our system, Tito and Kardelj, and the basic values of our revolution. It is obvious that these are activities aimed at undermining the socialist self-managing system. One of the methods used are various petitions drawn up by certain groups and individuals on human rights, artistic freedoms, and so on, through which links are established with certain circles abroad and emigre groups so that the authors emerge from their anonimity.

Some time ago a group of persons was convicted in Sarajevo for subversive activity from positions of Muslim cleronationalism. Petitions ensued and questions were asked as to why they were convicted and so on. They were convicted because they had acted in an organized and obviously subversive manner against this country -- seeking an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina and ethnically pure Kosovo, in other words, the expulsion of Serbs, Croats, and Montenegrins. In essence this was aimed at the destruction of Yugoslavia. The "petitioners" characterize our legal protection measures as the violation of democratic freedoms.

Or another similar example: The Security Service, in keeping with its legal authorities, found in the possession of a certain sociologist documents that he was preparing for publication. In this, let us say, political program he advocates the abolition of the republics and autonomous provinces. According to him, only four republics should exist in Yugoslavia: Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and Macedonia. In other words, Montenegro Bosnia-Hercegovina, and the provinces, should not, in his opinion, exist. Bosnia-Hercegovina should be divided between Serbia and Croatia with the border between them along the River Neretva and in the vicinity of Split. According to this sociologist, there would remain within the borders of Croatia as many Serbs as there are Croats in Serbia. He further advocates the abolition of the delegate system, de-Titoization and de-Kardeljization, and so on.

Because we, the service, found all this, we are not democrats, while he is a democrat, and those who held illegal meetings with him and defend him using all possible means, including threats through world public opinion, are also democrats. I am in favor of all this being published, and then let our people be the judge.

[Trnski] How does our security system function? Do we have one or nine services, Comrade Dolanc?

[Dolanc] We have decentralized security work, and this is good. Public security tasks are practically completely within the competence of the republics and autonomous provinces. In the area of state security, the role of the federation is more pronounced because it fulfills the function of directing and coordinating. I can say that we have had no problems arising from the fact that the republics and provinces, and not the federation alone, have responsibility for security. Therefore we cannot say that we have eight or nine services, rather we speak of one Security Service which is comprised of the services of the republics, provinces, and the federation.

[Trnski] What is a member of our Security Service like today?

[Dolanc] Almost three-quarters of the members of the service are under 35 years of age. In other words, these are young people who were born and have grown up and been educated in our society. Today we need above all intelligent and responsible people who will be aware members of this society. I believe that the greater part of the members of our service are just this, because otherwise we could not achieve the successes that we are achieving. Their vocation is not easy; they have no great benefits, and often work round the clock. At the same time, we have material problems a large number of unresolved housing questions, personal incomes are low, and so on.

[Trnski] How do you regard the fortunately small number of cases of overstepping authority, of so-called excesses in the service?

[Dolanc] In these services, too, there are people working who are also susceptible to the influences of the environment and everything that is happening in society. The material situation in which we find ourselves can also have a certain influence, but it is not the primary one. Individual excesses which occur are more the result of certain character traits of individuals on which their reaction to certain situations and incidents depends. We thoroughly investigate any excess and take strong disciplinary measures, including dismissal from the service.

[Trnski] The problem of drug smuggling and addiction is, unfortunately, increasingly a Yugoslav problem. How does our service cope with this phenomenon?

[Dolanc] A really merciless battle is being waged on that front. We are cooperating closely with foreign police forces, and I can say that we are quite successful here. In just one action we confiscated 4,000 kilograms of drugs. However, the problem of drugs is considerably wider than the area in which the Security Service operates. On this broader front not all factors are sufficiently active as yet.

[Trnski] How does the world regard our internal affairs organs?

[Dolanc] The world has a very positive view of our service. We have contacts with a number of foreign services which have proved very useful. We have contacts with the services of all neighboring countries with the exception of Albania, and with the services of both blocs and the nonaligned countries. We train the cadres of the security services of the nonaligned countries. We participated in the security arrangements for the Nonaligned Summit, and have received wide recognition for this. We organized the Olympics without a single problem. Our service enjoys a good reputation, because it is known as the defender of Tito's Yugoslavia and its system which, regardless of all its difficulties and conflicts, represents something new in this world.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY SITUATION

LD101621 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0838 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Security Service of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo has achieved important results in the struggle against the enemy which acts from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. In this struggle, particularly during the past 3 years, the security organs and service in the province have gained valuable experience, have improved both technically and in cadres, and are now prepared and cabable of resolving any, and even the most complex security problem.

This was stated by Rahman Morina, under secretary in the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in an interview with journalists from TANJUG and Belgrade radio and television on the forthcoming Security Day, 13 May.

Morina emphasized that the results are evident in all environments, in all areas, and in the overall security situation in Kosovo, which is constantly improving. The area of activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been narrowed, their counter-revolutionary activity has been halted in time, and the inspirers and perpetrators of these acts are being effectively detected. We have uncovered almost all the perpetrators of actions involving the dissemination of slogans and distribution of leaflets, Morina added.

In all our tasks and in our struggle against irredentists we have had the broad support of the people, members of all nationalities, and in particular, members of the Albanian nationality. If this had not been so, we certainly would not have achieved these results, which is still further proof that the Security Service of our country in all the phases since its formation has always had the support of the people, and primarily the working class.

Morina recalled the fact that for more than a year (since March 1983) there have been no breaches of the public order or peace of more serious proportions in Kosovo, even though the enemy has tried to bring this about. The majority of working people and citizens, and among them young people in particular, are increasingly recognizing the aims and the background to the revolutionary activity of irredentists, so that the front of the struggle of progressive forces is broadening from day to day. Therefore I believe, Morina continued, that it is no longer possible for there to be an escalation of nationalistic and irredentist demonstrations such as there were in 1981.

With regard to the present degree of capability of the Security Service, under secretary in the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, Rahman Morina, stressed that in the past 2-3 years it has been considerably strengthened, both in cadres and technically, and has been better equipped and modernized.

Commenting on a question about what he regards as the most important success of his and of the service, Morina emphasized that all successes, and there have indeed been many of them, are the fruit of united, devoted, and often round the clock work and of the great efforts of all members of the internal affairs services, the associates and comrades with whom he works. Nevertheless, among the most significant successes, he numbers detection of the group which was causing explosions in Pristina and in this way causing unrest among citizens for almost 2 years. The group in question adovcated terrorism and even intended to kill people, and during the inquiry they openly stated that their basic aim was to create pressure for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Another no less important success was the recent detection and apprehension of an organization forming part of the so-called Movement for an Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia, whose intention was to spread their ranks as much as possible to the same end and with the same means as the aforementioned group. Two of its ringleaders, as the public knows, committed suicide when they found themselves encircled by the security organs. When the tangle was unravelled, it transpired that these were two of the larger groups of an organization with extremist aims.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDENT ON SECURITY SERVICE

AU102105 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs headed by Secretary Svetomir Lalovic was received in the Presidency of the SR of Serbia by the highest republican officials: Dusan Ckrebic, Slobodan Gligorijevic, Branislav Ikonic, and Zika Radojlovic.

During the talks, Dusan Ckrebic pointed out that the operation of the Security Service during last year was excellent. However, he emphasized, we have to continue to strengthen self-protection and primarily develop the patriotic feeling of our people for protecting security and the country, because this will be the greatest aid to the professional services. This is all the more necessary because the enemy is not staying quiet.

[Begin Ckrebic recording] As you can see, we have an increased activity of these (?destructive) elements -- especially in Belgrade -- of our ideological enemies. Things often become confused, but we will not have any dialogue with them. We, however, suffer certain pressures. The activity of the service is being criticized by our other organs -- judiciary, prosecution organs, and son on -- and yet in other countries they very calmly tolerate their police attacking demonstrators, their mounted troops attacking miners. In some places there are twice as many security organs as demonstrators. It is considered normal there. However, in our country there are attempts to use every act of defending the system, our social system, to show our system is not democratic, and so on.

Actually, I only wanted to add that the conditions are very complex in which the service works. However, the service is not alone: There exist sociopolitical organizations, the LC, all other social forces, the entire system -- institutionally speaking -- of our society that also has to be included in all this. [end recording]

PLANINC VISITS SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS

LD110955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the foundation and activity of security organs and services, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Zoran Miskovic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council, visted the militia brigade of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs today. On this occasion members of the militia brigade special unit carried out an exercise showing their activities in implementing tasks entrusted to them.

The president of the Federal Executive Council also visited the Institute of Security of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, where she was acquainted with scientific and technical achievements of this institution.

During talks with the Federal Secretariat Collegium, Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, familiarized the president of the Federal Executive Council with the activities of security organs and services in the carrying out of functions, entrusted to them by law, of protecting constitutional order, and securing the peaceful life of working people and citizens of our country.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, paid tribute to all security organs and services for their activity thus far, and asked the federal secretary for internal affairs to extend her congratulations to security organs and services members in the country on their 40th jubilee anniversary.

INTELLIGENCE-SECURITY ORGANS MEMBERS HOLD MEETING

LD121008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- As part of the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the foundations of the SFRY security organs and services, a festive meeting of members of the intelligence-security organs of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense was held in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] club in Belgrade today. Colonel General Jere Grubisic spoke about the results achieved by these organs during the liberation struggle and in the revolution. He also spoke about their contribution to the postwar development of the Armed Forces and of our socialist self-management society, about the present situation, and about the tasks facing these services.

Among other things, Col Gen Grubisic stressed that since their foundation, security organs have successfully carried out tasks entrusted to them. On several occasions, in particularly difficult situations, they and other members of the Army have demonstrated a high degree of consciousness and unlimited devotion to our people and to revolutionary and class goals of the socialist revolution of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The intelligence-security organs, as a significant factor of security and protection in the YPA, are an example of the ideologically and politically oriented, technically equipped and motivated cadre, capable of carrying our all the tasks entrusted to it by the LCY and the military leadership. However, we are aware of the tasks devolving upon us and of the fact that we come up against well-equipped foreign intelligence services. Therefore, we are investing efforts to further improve ideological education, professional and technical capability, and equipment so that, even under most difficult conditions, we can successfully carry out tasks entrusted to us, Col Gen Grubisic said. He emphasized that today it can be stated with satisfaction that the security service has successfully fulfilled all the tasks entrusted to it by the party and the homeland. Self-sacrificing and responsible work by its members, and even lives of many of them, has been woven into all this.

Today's festive meeting, which was concluded by an appropriate cultural and artistic program, was attended by Col Gen Petar Gracanin; Colonel General Dane Cuic chief of staff and president of the LCY Organization Committee in the YPA; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense; Colonel General Asim Hodzic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Colonel Generals Milan Daljevic, Radovan Vojvodic, Veljko Kadijevic, and Ilija Radakovic; assistant federal secretaries; retired officers of the intelligence-security organs; representatives of the Security of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; and other guests.